Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
from the East!

Nippon Times

Hold Aloft the Banner
Of Holy War and Common
Prosperity

No. 15,846 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

JAPANESE FORCES TRAP 40,000 ENEMY TROOPS IN NEW DRIVE IN HUNAN

Anhsiang, Stronghold on Lake Tungting, Occupied on Saturday

CHUNGKING HARD HIT

Nippon Units Penetrate Line Connecting Changsha and Changteh

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT THE HUNAN FRONT, May 8.—Renewing their operations early on the morning of May 5 in the Hupeh-Hunan area, Japanese Army Forces in Central China at 2:35 p.m. today completely occupied Anhsiang, important stronghold of the Chungking forces on the north of Tungting Lake in Hunan Province, and are continuing mopping up of the enemy remnants.

The fall of Nanhsien, another key point situated east of Anhsiang, is near.

Thus, a large-scale encircling operation over the great delta district of the Hunan plains has been successful. About 40,000 enemy troops trapped in the district are left to the mercy of the Japanese ground and air forces.

Enemy Line Penetrated

The enemy's first line of defense connecting Changsha with Changteh has been penetrated by the Japanese Forces.

In the last operations in February, the Japanese Forces occupied Hwayang, Ouchihkow and Shihohou in the northern district of Tungting Lake in Hunan Province, threatening to thrust a dagger into the enemy throats at Changsha and Changteh.

Out of great consternation over the successes of the Imperial Forces in the February operations, Chungking ordered Sun Lien-chung, acting commander of the enemy 6th war zone, on April 15 to raise strong defensive positions in the vicinity of these Japanese-occupied points. Guerilla warfare was launched on the Japanese Forces. This motivated the Japanese Forces to catch up with these enemy troops numbering about 60,000 and annihilate them.

Shortly after the launching of offensive by crack Japanese units against the six enemy divisions the district south of the Yangtze River was turned into the scene of furious battle. Toward the evening of May 7 the Japanese units after routing the enemy at every corner approached a point at about 3 kilometers northeast of Anhsiang, the enemy stronghold, on the north of Tungting Lake and then carried out a fierce hand-to-hand fighting at night against the enemy. At 2:35 p.m. today they occupied the enemy stronghold. Anhsiang is an important accumulating and distributing center of goods in the northern district of Tungting Lake. Chungking made Anhsiang the headquarters of the 44th Army. Its occupation means a stunning blow to Chungking.

Enemy Commander Captured

The commander of the third regiment of the newly organized enemy 23rd division, Hunan-born Tang Chiang-wen, was captured on Wednesday morning by the Yanase Unit near Yingkow while he was fleeing, unable to withstand the pulverizing Japanese advance. After his capture he revealed that the main strength of the enemy 23rd division was in a situation of complete annihilation, according to a Domei May 8 report from the Hunan front.

During questioning the prisoner regimental commander said:

"I do not know everything about the way the main strength is distributed for fighting. I moved out to the first lines on May 5 to stop the Japanese Forces' furious attack but the 67th and 68th brigades of the 23rd division lost all their will to fight because of the furious Japanese assault and fled. But because the pursuit was so powerful only the heavy arms units were left and the rest either fled or were caught up with. Many jumped into the river and the number of those drowned was very great. The situation is one of complete annihilation."

Chungking has issued a strict order to Wang Sang-chou, commander of the 29th Group Army, staying at Changteh, to defend his position with might and main, now that Anhsiang has fallen into the Japanese hands, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base in Hunan Pro-

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Nippon Units Vigorously Push Mop-Up Operations in N. Honan

Large-Scale Activities Being Continued Around Linchi and Lin-Hsien—Chinese Anti-Communist Troops Cooperate in S. Shansi

After routing 82,000 troops under the command of General Lung Ping-hsun, constituting the main force of the Chungking vanguard in North China, Japanese Forces are continuing mopping-up operations around Linchi and Lin-hsien, in northern Honan Province, according to field dispatches from the Taihang front, Southern Shansi Province, to Domei.

On May 3 and 4, the routed enemy left behind 290 bodies and 98 prisoners including a staff officer of the 40th Army. War trophies consisted of nine heavy and light machine-guns, 204 rifles, eight revolvers and 229 horses.

While this mopping-up operation was still in progress the Japanese main force suddenly swerved northward at dawn on Thursday into the steep range along the Shansi border, and by noon of the same day had encircled the Chinese Communist 8th Route Army entrenched in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border zone.

Annihilating Communists

The Japanese Forces, which advanced from points along the Shikiaschwang-Taiyuan Railroad and also around the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railroad, now are cooperating with the Japanese Air Forces in annihilating the Communist 19th Group Army and the 129th Division, totaling 13,000 troops, under the command of General Liu Pai-cheng, entrenched in She-hsien basin.

The Japanese Forces which advanced northward from southern Shansi Province annihilated on Thursday the newly organized enemy 1st Brigade in the area around Matienchen, and captured during the same night Lichong. Matienchen and Sichingchen in the south-east section of Shansi Province were reduced by Friday afternoon, according to the dispatch.

Japanese Forces which started from Wusiang in southeastern Shansi Province and advanced eastward through steep hills, Thursday night reached a point 30 kilometers north of She-hsien and annihilated a unit of the newly organized enemy 5th Brigade, according to the same dispatch.

Meantime, the Japanese units, which advanced northward along the provincial border from Lin-hsien basin in Honan Province, routed Thursday morning the enemy 11th Brigade at a point 60 kilometers north of She-hsien. The same units are closing in on She-hsien, according to latest dispatches.

Rapidly Nearing Pienchengchen

The Japanese units which marched southward from the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railroad penetrated by Thursday evening the area where the borders of Shansi, Hopeh, and Honan Provinces touch and now are rapidly approaching the enemy base, Pienchengchen, it is reported.

In parallel with the encirclement of the Communist troops in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan border zone, another Japanese unit is conducting mopping-up operations in the hilly area around Tsin-hsien and Yoyang in southern Shansi Province against the 212th, 213th and the Independent 1st Brigades under the command of General Chen-sai. Shansi anti-Communist troops and armed volunteers are cooperating with the Japanese unit in this operation.

Meantime, Japanese Forces assaulted on May 5 the remnants of the enemy 92nd Army under the command of General Li Hsien-chou entrenched near Tangshan on the Lunghai Railroad in northwestern Kiangsu Province.

The routed enemy left behind 81 bodies and 220 war prisoners. Captured war trophies consisted of one heavy machine-gun, 3,500 rounds of ammunition, one light-machine-gun, 8,000 rifle bullets and 45 hand grenades.

DEPARTED S.A. CHIEF HONORED BY HITLER

Fuehrer Speaks at Solemn Funeral Ceremony for Lutze; Bestows Highest Distinction

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 7.—In the presence of the Fuehrer a solemn funeral ceremony was held Friday noon at the Reich Chancellery for Victor Lutze, chief of staff of the S. A., who tragically lost his life in a motorcar accident. Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels in his speech, full of deep sympathy, appreciated the work and personality of the late S. A. leader and simultaneously expressed the sorrow felt by the entire German nation.

The Fuehrer paid homage to his loyal cooperator and bestowed upon him, as the fourth party member after Dr. Todt, Heidrich and Huehnlein, the highest German distinction, namely the supreme class of the German Order. Almost all leading men of the National Socialist Party and the armed forces as well as all the leaders of the S. A. and representatives of allied and friendly nations were present in order to pay their last respects to the departed leader. The mortal remains were subsequently taken to Westphalia where Victor Lutze will be interred.

Fuehrer's Funeral Speech

The Fuehrer, in his funeral speech, said, "At a time, when the war is claiming so many sacrifices in men, women and even children, the National Socialist Party is sacrificing particularly heavily in Lutze's death. It is specially tragic for me to experience how, almost every year, one or the other of our fighters and cooperators is becoming one of those who, according to the author of the National Socialist Revolutionary Song, are marching with us in spirit. After the aircraft accident which killed party member Dr. Todt, it was a motorcar accident which this time robbed the S. A. of its chief of staff

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AXIS DEFENSE STAND IN AFRICA IS SOLID

Strategy Unaffected—Future Enemy Operations Paralyzed By Big Damage Sustained

With a solid defense line having been established along the northern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea with Sicily and Sardinia islands as its foremost front, the German press remained cool and composed at the Fuehrer's Headquarters' announcement at noon, Friday, that Axis forces had been deployed from Tunis and Bizerta, according to a May 7 Domei dispatch from Berlin.

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung commented:

"At the time the anti-Axis forces invaded North Africa in November last year, they held the optimistic idea that the North African areas would be occupied in several days. Owing to the stiff defense put up by Axis forces, the enemy's attempt had been blasted and his armed forces were at one time forced to retreat as far as the Tunisia-Algeria border. Before they could launch the second offensive there, they needed large reinforcements.

Enormous Cost to Enemy

"Considering the present situation, it may be said that the anti-Axis forces have achieved their objective. But it must be noted that they had to spend six months to do it and also had to mobilize even their reserve forces to cover up the severe losses they had suffered.

"In connection with the Tunisian Campaign, the losses of tremendous numbers of enemy warcraft and merchantmen, sunk in the Mediterranean Sea, should not be overlooked. The serious losses and damage sustained by the enemy on the Tunisian Front are sure to hamper the operations of the anti-Axis forces for

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ARMY AIRMEN CRUSH ENEMY IN INDIA AREA

143 Planes Destroyed and 17 Ships Sunk or Damaged

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

April Campaign Effectively Cripples Foe; Future Gloomy For British

A total of 143 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed while 17 ships were sunk or damaged by the Japanese Army Air Force operating in Burma during the month of April, it was announced by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Burma on Saturday, according to a May 8 Domei dispatch from Rangoon.

The war communique follows:

"Our Air Corps have been continuing their attacks on enemy bases in East India. The war results achieved during April, including the enemy aircraft which were shot down in their invading flight to Burmese territory, follow:

Enemy planes shot down ..	41
Those destroyed aground and set ablaze	89
Those shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire	13
Military establishments blasted and set ablaze ..	21
Enemy ships sunk or damaged:	
Those of 1,000-ton class ...	7
Those of 500-ton class	10

"Our losses were seven planes."

CHINESE OFFICERS URGED TO FIGHT ON WITH FAITH

President Wang Tells Future Military Leaders to Resolutely Overcome Difficulties

Domei

NANKING, May 7.—In an inaugural address commemorating the establishment of the Higher Military Research Division of the Military Officers Training Corps, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, today urged Chinese officers to resolutely overcome the difficulties of the times in realizing China's bright future.

President Wang told the future staff officers that the situation surrounding China has two phases, namely the bright side and the other with difficulties attending the present era, both of which must be understood.

"The bright aspects of the situation are already within our sight," he said, adding that China can go forward with optimism in greeting that future. "We must overcome difficulties with the spirit of perseverance and stand on the front line, strongly imbued with the spirit of life and death with our fellow Asiatic races."

President Wang then urged the officers to fight on with indomitable faith for the sake of China, for the sake of her neighbors and for the future of East Asia, thereby enabling the construction of a brilliant era.

Litvinov Sees Roosevelt

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, conferred with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull prior to his departure for Moscow, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

BANK OF JAPAN GIVES BIG LOAN TO MENGCHIANG

Latter to Get ¥100 Million Credit by Virtue of Contract Signed Saturday

KAYA ISSUES STATEMENT

Agreement Marks Another Step Toward Establishment of East Asia Monetary Sphere

Making another move toward the establishment of a Greater East Asia monetary sphere with Tokyo as the pivotal center, the Bank of Japan has arranged to give credit to the Bank of Mengchiang to the amount of ¥100,000,000. A contract to this effect was signed at 11 a.m. Saturday between Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, and Hisayoshi Munakata, president of the Bank of Mengchiang, at the head office of the Japanese central bank.

The terms of the contract are that the Bank of Mengchiang should be entitled to loans from the Bank of Japan within the next five years up to ¥50,000,000; that the Bank of Mengchiang should redeem these loans at once or in instalments within five years after the date of the signing of the contract; that the period during which the Bank of Mengchiang may borrow and the period of redemption may be prolonged by consultation between the two banks and that the Bank of Mengchiang should be entitled to loans from the Bank of Japan on the ordinary bill account basis to an additional amount of ¥50,000,000.

May Increase Bill Loans

By this contract the bill loans of the Bank of Japan to the Bank of Mengchiang standing at ¥4,650,000 since January last year may be increased up to ¥50,000,000 and a separate credit of ¥50,000,000 is to be enjoyed by the Mengchiang central bank.

The Bank of Japan in 1941 accommodated a loan of ¥300,000,000 to the National Government of China, gave credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China in July last year to the amount of ¥100,000,000 and to the Federal Reserve Bank of China to the amount of ¥200,000,000 in March this year. The new step will further strengthen the ties between the two banks as members of the great East Asia monetary confederation. In June 1940 the Bank of Mengchiang concluded an agreement for borrowing up to ¥15,000,000 as an exchange fund for transactions with North China from a syndicate composed of the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank. The contract was renewed and the amount now stands at ¥25,000,000. This contract will remain in force along with the new contract just concluded.

Kaya's Statement

At 11:30 a.m. Saturday Finance Minister Okinori Kaya issued a statement as follows:

"The Empire in 1941 gave credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China for covering its issue reserves and in March this year gave credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, thus assisting the bank to consolidate and strengthen the currency system of China. This time the Bank of Japan has decided to accommodate the Bank of Mengchiang loans to the amount of ¥100,000,000, thereby establishing close ties with the central bank of the Mengchiang region. It is a matter for felicitation that the arrangement will not only assure ever

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74-Year Old Nippon Priest Beats Gandhi With 25-Day Fast for Downfall of Enemy

Bettering the Gandhi fast of 21 days by a margin, a 74-year old high priest of the Shingon Mikkyo sect completed his "victory fast" of 25 days on Saturday, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day for May, in the "Great Tower" of the Daijo-in temple on Mt. Koya, Wakayama Prefecture.

The high priest is Abbot Jisho Matsuhashi, of the Daiji-in, who on April 14 entered the "inner camp of the Great Tower" of the temple to burn 100,000 mystic paper slips bearing the incantation for the destruction of the United States and Britain at the sacred fire of Acala.

Mitsuru Toyama, well-known patriot leader, had been nominated Grand Invocator and Taichi Kaijima, president of the Kaijima Coal Mining Company, Grand Supporter for the great invocation, unprecedented even in the long and eventful history of the mountain temple.

Abbot Matsuhashi climaxed his 25-day fast with a three-day austerities in which he neither slept nor drank but kept burning the mystic slips at the sacred fire. "Let the United States and Britain be consumed in the sacred fire even as these 'goma' are" was the incantation.

The superhuman austerities came to an end at noon Saturday and from 1 p.m. more than 1,000 persons including Grand Invocator Toyama, Grand Supporter Kaijima, priests of the temple, students of the Koyasan University and middle school attended the rites concluding the invocation.

PREMIER TOJO RETURNS COMPLETING HIS TRIP TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Declares Filipinos Understand Sincerity of Japan

ISSUES STATEMENT

Military Administration Making Smooth Progress; People Are Cooperating

Pointing out that every single individual in the Philippines now understands firmly Japan's sincerity and the significance of the War of Greater East Asia, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo issued a statement upon arrival at Fukuoka from the Philippines on Saturday.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

"Preceding this I visited China and Manchoukuo and saw the brilliant way in which the two nations are developing. This time as my first visit to the areas in the Southern Regions I inspected the military situation and the Military Administration; offered my thanks to the military forces, officials and people active there; and gained an opportunity to carry on heart to heart talks with the leaders of the Philippines Executive Commission.

Complete Unity Seen

"Thus I was able to see with my own eyes the fact that Japan and the Philippines have become a complete unity and are driving forward toward complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia and that they are giving their all for the building of a new Philippines. I am extremely happy.

"The activity of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines is being carried out under conditions far beyond the imagination of those in Japan Proper. They are concentrating on carrying out operations and maintaining peace and order, conquering all difficulties and discomfort; under severe heat, in islands situated where transportation is difficult, on complex seas.

"At the same time as they are operating on land, sea, and in the swamps, the Imperial Forces are carrying on continuous training and I am deeply moved at the hardships undergone by these officers and men.

"The Military Administration in the Philippines is overcoming numerous obstacles and is progressing steadily and satisfactorily. It is especially noteworthy that everyone—whether of the military forces, government or the people, whether Japanese or Filipino—everyone understands fully the significance of the present war and the responsibilities given to the Philippines. And I felt very gratified in seeing with my own eyes that everyone was giving his all in his given post.

"It is a matter of felicitations for the Philippines, as well as to the whole of Greater East Asia, that the people of the Philippines especially understand Japan's sincerity and that they are cooperating with the Military Administration; and that Chief of the Philippines Executive Commission Jorge Vargas and other leaders are giving their all, doing everything they can, for the rebuilding of the Philippines and for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Rule Unnatural

"America's rule in the Philippines was an extreme one with consideration only for America itself. On the surface it dazzled and blinded the Filipinos with its form of a beautiful and wonderful materialistic civilization, but behind that it purposely did nothing for the development of a sturdy and progressive temper, so absolutely necessary for the building of a nation.

"America also purposely did nothing for the building of economic strength in the Philippines, which is an absolute requisite for independence. America held firmly to its policy of keeping forever the Philippines as an American colony.

"For long years the people of the Philippines were intoxicated by this poison wine but with the development of the War of Greater East Asia they have now awakened to their true mission.

"And I think that if the people of the Philippines carry out a further strengthening of this awakening, and these efforts, the construction of a New Philippines will not be far off.

"Seeing with my own eyes the

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Arrived at Fukuoka Saturday Afternoon Via Taiwan

SAW P.I. PROGRESS

Informaton Board Announces His Talks With Admiral Hasegawa, General Ando

Having accomplished the object of his visit to the Philippines, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived in Fukuoka at 12:50 p.m. Saturday, it was announced by the Board of Information.

The text of the announcement reads:

"Having completed the object of his visit to the Philippine Islands, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo arrived in Fukuoka at 12:50 o'clock this afternoon via Taiwan where he conferred with Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, and Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Japanese Army in Taiwan."

New Philippines Here

Seeing things in the Philippines for himself and satisfying himself completely that the islands have emerged as a new Philippines and a component part of Greater East Asia, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, returned to Japan from Manila on Saturday.

He arrived at Fukuoka at 12:50 p.m. from Taihoku where he made a stop en route home from the Philippines.

Prime Minister Tojo went to Manila on May 5 while the Filipino people were joining with the other peoples of Greater East Asia in observing the first anniversary of the fall of the fortress of Corregidor, the last foothold of the American forces in the Philippines.

He made a close inspection of the condition of the Imperial troops in the islands, acquainted himself with the state of things in the island under Military Administration, and thrashed out the possibilities of the islands with Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas and other insular leaders.

He found time to attend a mass meeting at which he spoke, saying words of encouragement to the 18,000,000 Filipino people who are standing at the side of the Japanese and other Greater East Asiatic peoples in the greatest task, ever undertaken by a nation or nations, of turning Greater East Asia into a world of peace and prosperity.

He produced an immense effect of assurance to the insular masses which have learned what a desirable thing independence is after Japan made a clean sweep of all vicious and debilitating American influence from the islands.

No visitor to the islands had ever received a more enthusiastic and more cordial reception from the inhabitants than Prime Minister Tojo.

He brought to the 18,000,000 people of the islands a message which opened endless hope and opportunity before them.

The effect of the message was the more impressive for the fact that the islands have been a good year under a role based on righteousness, which is a sharp contrast to that under which they were before Japan came to oust America from the Philippines.

Chief Administrator Vargas and the 18,000,000 Filipino people were quick to respond to Prime Minister Tojo's message which was a reaffirmation of Japan's attitude of granting independence to them at the earliest possible date, and renewed their determination to devote themselves to the construction of a new Philippines and to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Has Great Meaning

The Prime Minister's trip to the Philippines, which followed on his visits to the National Government of China and the Manchoukuo Government, has a great meaning from the viewpoint of world history. It marked a very long step toward the construction of the Philippines as a component part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

What stirred the emotions of the Filipino people deeply and there is no doubt the emotions of the other

(Continued on Page 2)

Burma Independence Preparatory Committee Officially Organized

An Independence Preparatory Committee to decide on the independence of Burma was organized at Rangoon, capital of Burma, on Saturday, according to an announcement of the Administrative Council of Burma the same day, it was reported by a Rangoon dispatch to Domei. The appointment of the members of the Preparatory Committee also was announced. Premier Ba Maw of Burma is chairman of the Committee with 21 others as its members, according to the same announcement.

U.S., BRITAIN STARVE WEST ASIAN NATIONS

Invasion of Enemy Causes Food Shortage in Syria, Iraq, Iran, Egypt

The food situation is getting worse in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Iran since the Anglo-American invasion. While the Anglo-American nations are trying desperately to extend their sphere of influence in these regions with the idea of establishing their military bases, the invasion of their forces has brought on an acute food situation in Iran and Syria, where food riots are reported to have occurred at several places, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The causes of this acuteness are ascribed to the general crop failure, poor transportation facilities, and lack of economic ability on the part of the people. But the fact of the matter is that outside of Egypt, these western Asiatic nations are reputed to be typically agricultural countries as in fact before the war they were not only able to take care of themselves by way of self-supply but also exported much of their foodstuffs to other countries.

There is no question but that this acute shortage of food was brought on from the traditional squeezing methods of the British and Americans following their forceful invasion of these regions. On the whole situation, the latest report of a German war correspondent runs as follows:

Egypt—This is the country whose farming England caused to turn principally to cotton raising necessitated from the feeding of the British spinning industry. Naturally, Egypt had to depend for her foodstuffs on importation even before the war. But now owing to the scarcity of bottoms, her shortage of food is getting acute, particularly in grains and sugar.

'Black Market' Rampant

Although the Egyptian Government is trying its best to meet the situation by rationing foodstuffs and so forth, there is a growing tendency of storing foodstuffs, and black market, and profiteering are rampant. As to the reclaiming of cotton fields to plant grains, it seems to be not an easy task under the prevailing circumstances.

Syria—Inasmuch as the country was known from olden times as an eastern grain repository, there must be more than enough food supply to feed the whole population regardless of whatever crop failure there has been locally of late. Syria's grain output for last year, barley and wheat crops put together, is claimed to amount to 1,500,000 tons, and of this it takes 400,000 tons to fill the domestic demand, so that there should be a surplus of about 1,000,000 tons. Yet, she has to import 20,000 tons this year for her domestic consumption. Though unknown where this surplus went, it is not hard to imagine where it went from the fact that since last year, the anti-Axis forces have been greatly strengthened in West Asia and Egypt.

Iraq—This is also an agricultural country producing much grains from the fertile region lying between the rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, and coconuts from the Shatel Arab River district. This latter crop constitutes one-fourth of the world production.

During the three years prior to the Anglo-American occupation of this area, Iraq was able to export between 160,000 and 280,000 tons of barley,

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MANCHOUKUO RULER GRANTS DECORATION

President Wang, Prince Teh of Mengchiang Among Officials Honored

Domei

HSINKING, May 8.—Deeply rejoicing over the ever-strengthening bonds of friendship between Manchoukuo and its neighboring countries of China and Mengchiang, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to confer high State decorations on President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, Chairman Prince Teh of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang, and other high officials of the two countries, it was disclosed today.

The decorations to the Chinese officials will be presented at Nanking through Manchoukuoan Ambassador Lu Yung-huan tomorrow, which falls on the first anniversary of President Wang's visit to Manchoukuo. Decorations to the Mengchiang officials will be presented on the same day through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Wang, it has been disclosed, will be presented with the Collar of the Grand Order of the Lanhua, which is the highest State decoration of Manchoukuo, conferred in the past only to members of the Japanese Imperial Family and to the King of Rumania.

Other Chinese officials will be presented with the Merits of the Lungkuang or Chingyun-chang of the Order of Lungkuang. Among those receiving this honor are Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Wang I-tang and Wang Ko-min both former Chairmen of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai, President of the Legislative Yuan Chen Kung-po, and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, War Minister General Yeh Peng, Director of Peace Preservation Chi Hsieh-yuan, Publicity Minister Lin Pai-Sheng, State Councillor Chou Tso-jen, Commerce and Industry Minister Mei Ssu-ping, and former Ambassador to Japan Dr. Hsu Liang.

Prince Teh and other high officials of Mengchiang will be conferred similar decorations.

Bank of Japan Gives Big Loan To Mengchiang

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smoother operation of money in the East Asia sphere but contribute much to the establishment of that Greater East Asia monetary sphere toward which we are so earnestly working.

Has Developed Smoothly

"The Bank of Mengchiang was founded amid the smoke of gunfire in November, 1937 not long after the outbreak of the China Affair and has seen smooth development as a bank of issue. It has achieved much in the way of unifying the monetary system within the region, stabilizing currency and regulating financing. It has also given the most splendid cooperation to us in our military operations, development of the natural resources and exchange of the necessary materials. The extension of the new credit by Japan will further strengthen the foundations of the bank and we will stint no effort to aid it in its progress."

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, also made a statement, as follows:

"Mengchiang has greatly contributed to our war efforts by supplying both North China and Japan with the materials secured from the rich mines, farms and pastures of the north, while it occupies a most important position from all angles.

Marked Results Obtained

"Since its inception in 1937, the Bank of Mengchiang has obtained marked results in developing the monetary system of the region. It will now be connected with the monetary system of Japan to the extent of ¥100,000,000. This will consolidate the foundations of the bank and help strengthen the monetary system of Mengchiang. The Imperial Government intends to accord it every help so that the monetary system of the region may progress and contribute to the stabilization of the living of the people."

Statements in a similar vein were issued by Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, and Hisayoshi Munakata, president of the Bank of Mengchiang.

Declares People of P.I. Understand Nippon Aim

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actual situation in the Philippines, and taking that together with the brilliant development of China and Manchoukuo and the advance of the construction of New Burma, I am deeply moved anew by the infinite greatness of the Imperial Graces.

"At the same time I know that the construction of Greater East Asia is advancing steadily and thinking of the boundless future before us I strengthen further my deep belief in absolute victory, and will drive forward always for the construction of this Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Street Heralds

The long-awaited 15-day summer sumo tournament at the Kokugikan has started today. Yesterday, street-heralds like those shown in the picture above, went round the city, attracting the attention of all with their drum-beats, to announce to all interested that the tournament would start on the morrow.

New Program in Chekiang Province To Make it China's Cultural Center

Rural Pacification Movement Now in Its Second Stage; Will Contribute to Economic Rehabilitation of Shanghai

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANGCHOW.—With spread of the rural pacification movement throughout Chekiang Province, it is expected that the same province will contribute greatly to the economic rehabilitation of Shanghai and will also become the cultural center of the newly-born China.

Under the tutelage of the Japanese, proper measures have been taken to strengthen the fighting power and to enforce the effectiveness of the various volunteer defense organizations in the province. The first stage of the pacification movement having been completed, Chekiang Province in May entered the second stage of its pacification activities.

Chekiang Province, due to its complicated geographical position and complex political and military structure as well, was previously placed under special administrative organ. Yotao district was governed by the eastern Chekiang administration organ while Kinhwa which was occupied by the Japanese sometime last summer was also under a special military administration. Thus, both Yotao and Kinhwa were governed independently from the Chekiang Provincial Government.

However, in view of the urgency of the united administration of Chekiang Province in order to carry out effectively the rural pacification movement as well as the construction work, Provincial Governor Fu Shih-shuo conducted proper preparations for the unification of the entire Province. As the result of careful planning, the eastern Chekiang administration office was liquidated at the end of March and at the end of April with the reopening of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway services, it was amalgamated with the special administrative organ in Kinhwa, both being placed under the direct provincial administration, the former as the first administrative inspection district and the latter as the second administrative inspection district.

Launched Last July

The rural pacification movement was first launched in Chekiang Province in Kashan and Kashing both being included in the southeastern Taihu, (Great Lake) First Period District under the administration of Kiangsu Province, in July last year. Then the same movement administered by Chekiang Province was launched in September last year in the area including Shungkiang and Kinshan Prefectures, Kiangsu Province which are situated close to Chekiang Province. The movement was initiated by the committee of the rural pacification movement in Chekiang, which was extended as far as Pinghu and Haiyen Prefectures, the eastern sector of Haining Prefecture, southern Kashan and the southeastern sector of Kashing Prefecture.

In view of the ineffectiveness of the administration as well as that of the pacification movement due to the complicated demarkation of districts, cardinal measures for improvements have been launched with the return of Shungkiang and Kinshan Prefectures to Kiangsu Province as parts of the Taihu Southeastern First Period District and the inclusion of Kashan and Kashing Prefectures in the Taihu Southeastern Second Period District.

Both Kashan and Kashing Prefectures include the richest area of Chekiang Province, comprising approximately 3,768,000 se (113,040,000 tsubo) arable land which annually yields 645,000 koku of rice out of which 200,000 is exported to the neighboring districts.

The Taihu Southeastern Second Period District which is under the direct administration of the rural pacification committee in Chekiang includes the area of 1,900 square kilometers which is a bit larger than that of Kagawa Prefecture, Japan Proper, with a population of 830,000. During the first rural pacification movement launched last year, the remnant bandits along the coastal line were completely mopped up and under the guidance of the Japanese, proper measures were put into practice in reorganizing the military forces and in strengthening the defense organs.

From May of this year, the movement entered its second stage, with the purpose of enhancing the activities of the youths' and women's organizations, of improving agricultural technique, of rationalizing various local organs and the banking system.

The rural pacification committee in Chekiang is shortly to launch pacification activities in the Hangchow district which connects Kashing and Hangchow. The district will include Tunghsiang Sungteh, Hanghsien, the city of Hangchow, western half of Haihing Prefecture, and the southern sector of Kashing Prefecture, the total area being larger than 1,900 square kilometers with population of 1,450,000. The district has been well known from yore for its production of silk materials, however, the total output has been reduced to one-fifth of the output before the commencement of the China Affair. With successful permeation of the pacification movement, the district will contribute a great deal to the economic rehabilitation of Shanghai.

Along the upper reaches of the Chientang River and the southern coast of the Great Lake, some Chungking remnants are still making sporadic attacks. Foodstuffs and fuels shipped from the upper reaches of the Chientang River are apt to be taken by those remnant soldiers while a part of the Great Lake is frequented by the remnants of the Communist New Fourth Army.

Unstable Conditions

The skyrocketing of commodity prices in and round the district must be taken into consideration without delay. The appearance of nouveaux riches in severe contrast with the increase of poverty on the part of the masses is an eloquent testimony to the unstable economic condition. The greatest of the tasks to be undertaken by the rural pacification movement committee lies in bringing about adequate measures to stabilize the people's daily lives.

In former days Chekiang Province was the cradle of many pioneer thinkers. Prior to the China Affair, the National Chekiang University, the National Literature and Arts School and other technical and medical colleges contributed toward making the province an educational center. Now, the same district is devoid of all educational facilities, the same having been removed into the hinterlands.

Provincial Governor Fu is now planning to restore the fame of the province by inaugurating the National Chekiang University by this fall with the support of Dr. Hidezo Sato, President of the Shanghai Science Research Institute. The rural pacification campaign headed by Governor Fu who is more of a scholar than a statesman is evidently being conducted differently from Kiangsu Province. The Province has no mass organization as in Kiangsu Province, but the movement is prompted by the New China Youths Association which was organized in June last year.

PREMIER IS BACK FROM P.I. JOURNEY

(Continued from Page 1)

peoples of Greater East Asia was the firm conviction the Prime Minister formed on the independence of the Philippines in the face of the vigor with which the Filipino people are proceeding with the construction of a new Philippines and of the sincerity in their cooperation with Japan.

Nothing illustrates better the mood in which the people of the Philippines are after Prime Minister Tojo's message to them than the spontaneous manner in which those attending the mass meeting in honor of him adopted the resolution saying that all the insular people are locked up in resolution to do all things necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful end and show themselves equal to any situation they may have to face before they are an independent people.

The resolution ended with an expression of the gratitude of the insular people to Japan for its chivalrous spirit and for its broad-minded and benevolent attitude which has no parallel in history.

The resolution is most heartening reading to the peoples which are preoccupied with the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is the voice given by the Filipino people to their sense of the task before them which is one of doing their duty by Greater East Asia.

There cannot be any doubt about the most far-reaching manner in which the attitude of the Filipino people toward Japan, so aptly expressed in the resolution, will affect the Burmese and other peoples and races in Southern Regions.

One thing emerges from the response of the Filipinos to Japan occasioned by Prime Minister Tojo's visit to them, a response which will be joined in by other Greater East Asiatic peoples in the south. It is the fact, which even America and Britain will have but to admit, that concurrently with the prosecution of a war on the greatest scale in history there is a steady unfolding of the grandest conceivable task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It happens that General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces which have been defeated by the Imperial Forces, crying about re-taking the Philippines from a far place of comparative safety in Australia.

This Philippines of whose recapture the vanquished general is dreaming is getting under a new scheme of things with the devoted help of Japan. The insular people have a good understanding of Japan's objects in the war, and under the direction of Chief Administrator Vargas and other leaders are pushing the work of constructing a new Philippines, while they are gladly cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of the war in which they are helpful to it materially as well as morally.

Such is the condition of the Philippines today, a year after America was driven out. The very fact that the Filipinos are glad of an opportunity to purge Greater East Asia of any traces of America and Britain constitutes one of the most damaging set-backs that could be inflicted on America. It is the most eloquent proof that there is a steady realization of Japan's object of making a clean sweep of Anglo-Saxons from entire East Asia and constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Departed S.A. Chief Honored by Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

and me personally of a man who always has been loyal to me.

"It was in 1925-26 that in Westphalia I got to know S.A. leader Victor Lutze. From then there developed a deep personal friendship between us. As one of my staunchest followers he, in fulfilment of his order, developed the S.A. into an instrument which fulfilled all the great tasks which I had to confer upon it in the course of many years.

"My chief of staff of the S.A., Victor Lutze, has always been a soldier; however, I could not comply with his wish which he repeatedly expressed, to send him to the front. Death nevertheless overtook this brave man and thus gave a manly end to his soldierly life. The name of the chief of staff, Victor Lutze, will continue to live in the annals of history as one of the founders of the new Reich.

"To you, dear Mrs. Lutze, I express my profound sympathy on the death of your husband. I believe the bestowment of the highest distinction of the party on the chief of staff of the S.A., Victor Lutze, will have found the best means of recognizing the outstanding merits of my dead comrade."

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, May 9, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Significance of New North China Campaign

NIPPON SANGYO—The Japanese Army units that had crushed Chiang Kai-shek's 24th Army Group numbering 82,000 strong in the campaign south of the Taihang Mountains continued their push in conjunction with fresh crack units that came to join them, and in a sharp reverse attack surrounded the 13,000 Communist troops comprising the 129th Division.

Having completed the encirclement movement, they launched a general offensive Thursday at daybreak on the trapped enemy force. Other units are reported to be engaged in the destruction of the Communist guerilla base in the west Hopei area. These operations are quite important and our thanks are due to the officers and men who have conducted them with such gallantry.

The 24th Army Group based on the Shansi-Honan border had been a unit isolated in North China but it is situated in such a way that in case the United States should undertake to mediate between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists it could make contact with the Communists infesting the areas around the base and offer it as a base for Anglo-American air attacks on Japan. American generals, in fact, are said to have advised Chiang Kai-shek to make that area just such a base.

Chinese Reds

The total number of the Chinese Communist regulars in North China at present, including the army groups in northwest Shansi, the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei border area, Shantung, and that under Lin Po-cheng in the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan border area, is considered to be about 180,000. They are commanded by Chang Teh-huai, taking the place of the sick Chu Teh. The Taihang battle zone, at the present, being subjected to the Imperial Forces's furious attacks, is the area in which exists the headquarters of the enemy 18th army group. It is the center of the command of the Chinese Communists in North China and at the same time it is their greatest stronghold, centered around the so-called crack army group led by Lin Po-cheng.

The Lin Po-cheng army group, in spite of having suffered heavy losses in the series of mopping-up operations carried out by our troops since last year, had escaped annihilation through skillful operations of flight and evasion, and together with the 24th army group directly under Chiang, had been closing in on our important supply bases on the Peking-Hankow line and had been continuing some activity. Thus if a joint Communist-Chiang activity had become realized as desired by America the situation might have become somewhat bothersome.

However, the fact that Chiang's 24th army group has already been annihilated and that the North China Communists now are squeezed within our ring of steel, facing only annihilation, not only blasts the enemy's propaganda of a counter-offensive as the statement issued by the Japanese Forces in North China declares, but also leaves no room for Anglo-American plans and schemes.

Two Things Established

The campaign has established two things. The one is that there in a marked decline in the fighting spirit of the Japan-resisting camp in China. The other is that the tendency persists for Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist Party to get estranged.

That the Japan-resisting camp in China is losing the fighting spirit is shown by the fact that two or three times as many bodies were left behind by the enemy in the campaign as prisoners taken by the Japanese.

Near the place where the 24th group army under the direct control of Chiang was annihilated, were quartered the Chinese Communist Army and troops led by generals owing allegiance to Chiang. These troops looked on with folded arms while the group army was getting annihilated by the Japanese. They could have threatened the rear and flanks of the Imperial Army. They never made a show of doing that. The explanation of this queer thing is that there is a split in the Japan-resisting camp in China.

The heartening thing about the campaign is that the defense corps of the National Government of China cooperated with the Japanese in the campaign.

There is no doubt that the people of new China resolved to cooperate as closely as possible in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S., Britain Starve West Asian Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

between 50,000 and 100,000 tons of wheat, between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of millet, and 180,000 tons of coconuts. Besides, she raised cows, sheep, and goats, which, with her farm crops, made her food supply self-sufficient. But as recently reported, there have been food uprisings occurring at many different places.

Iran—Of all the regions here, Iran is about the poorest in food supply, hence her food riots are the worst. That the anti-Axis armies of occupation are trying hard to suppress those uprisings is reflected in the apprehensions felt in many places led by the cities of Tabriz and Teheran.

Although the British periodical, Economist, has pointed out that the people in Iran are very industrious and thrifty and so long as they live up to the price regulations they will be able to take care of themselves, yet it is quite clear that the food famine was untimely caused by the commandeering of the occupation forces and by having her transportation facilities put to military use. The fact of the matter is that due to her food shortage and currency inflation, the living cost of the people has gone up five times since the invasion of the country by the British and Soviet armies in September, 1941.

All in all, the forceful occupation of West Asiatic nations and Egypt by the anti-Axis forces has been attained at the sacrifice of food to those different peoples. Against this it is only natural to anticipate their spontaneous outburst, which will be probably further manifested in their political and religious uprisings. It is quite possible of producing an organized reaction on a much larger scale than has been the case heretofore.

JAPANESE TROOPS TRAP 40,000 FOES

(Continued from Page 1)

vince on Saturday.

The Chungking Army Headquarters on May 6 announced that the Japanese Forces under protection of their air forces are attacking the Chungking units entrenched along the southern bank of the Yangtze River west of Hankow, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

In all appearances, Chungking's resistance power is ebbing quickly with an increasing difficulty of getting war supplies from behind. Unable to conceal its successive reverses on the battlefield, Chungking was finally compelled to announce part of the new war situation, the dispatch adds.

Chungking Hit Hard

Domei

ON THE SOUTHERN TAIHANG FRONT, May 7.—Successive defeats dealt Chungking guerrilla units by Japanese forces along this front, such as those on April 29 and on May 3 and 4, completely refute Chungking allegations that powerful units of the Chungking Army have crossed the Yellow River to harass the rear of the Japanese forces.

On April 29 about 800 troops belonging to the 47th Army of the Chungking First War Zone were trapped and defeated by a certain Japanese unit which found 40 bodies on the field of battle and captured 30 prisoners.

Japanese forces on May 3 dealt a heavy blow to 300 troops belonging to the First Independent guerrilla unit of the First War Zone at a point about 12 kilometers west of Pinglu on the Yellow River in the southwestern section of Shansi Province.

The enemy left 122 bodies behind. Twenty-two troops including Colonel Wei E, Commander of the 2nd Detachment, were taken prisoner.

The Matsumoto Unit on May 3 and 4 struck a heavy blow on a group of Chungking bandits near Hengshuiling in the Chungtiao Mountains, taking as trophies of war 260 rifles and other equipment. The enemy abandoned 130 while 50 of their men were taken prisoner.

SHONAN TO ENCOURAGE CULTIVATION OF HERBS

Seedlings of 20 Medicinal Plants Now Being Prepared By Special Municipality

Domei

SHONAN, May 7.—When the seedlings now being prepared by the Shonan Agricultural Experimental Station become available, cultivation of some 20 different herbs of the variety highly appreciated by Malais will be encouraged according to the decision of the Special Municipality, it was disclosed here today.

Cultivation of medicinal plants effective in the curing of endemics was interrupted when the Malai Peninsula became a theater of actual combat, and, as a result, there has been a dearth in the supply of herbs which are usually kept on hand in every household. Now that peace and order has returned, it has once again become possible to resume cultivation of these valuable plants.

The seedlings that are now being prepared at the Shonan Agricultural Experimental Station at the instance of the Special Municipality will be made available shortly. Moreover, as the seedlings are of the species that grow to full maturity in a comparatively short time, the Malai people will soon be completely rid of any anxiety in respect to a supply of herbs that they consider to be of vital importance in their day life.

Premier Nazimudin Enumerates Dangers Threatening Bengal

The newly-appointed Premier Nazimudin of Bengal Province, in his inaugural address made at Calcutta on Thursday, enumerated the dangers confronting the Province, such as the food dearth that is threatening to cause famine, and the Imperial Forces that are operating on the Indo-Burmese border, according to a Domei report from [illegible] declared in gist as follows: "Bengal is now confronted by two menaces—famine and the Imperial Forces. With the successive victories of the Japanese Units, war clouds have encroached the borders of Bengal. It is profoundly requested that the citizens act in unison for progressive cooperation with the Provincial Government for the solution of the food problem and the strengthening of military defenses."

Axis Defense Stand In Africa Is Solid

(Continued from Page 1)

a long time to come."

Declaring that the loss of Tunisia means nothing so far as the general war situation is concerned, the Deutsche Allegemine Zeitung stated:

"It is clear that the Axis forces utilized to the fullest extent the period of six months while they held out at the Tunisia bridge-head against the enemy. While the anti-Axis forces failed to form a second front on the European Continent in concert with the winter offensive launched by the Soviet forces, the Axis forces have solidified the defensive line along the Atlantic coasts and also have taken other steps which cannot be made public. Considering from the general war situation, the loss of Tunisia means nothing to the Axis forces."

Is Nearing End

Domei

BERLIN, May 7.—The Tunisian war situation now appears to be rapidly approaching its end, various reports available here indicate.

The German High Command on Friday night announced that Axis infantry and tank units under cover of a powerful air force have severely attacked anti-Axis positions in the northern and coastal zones of Tunisia, but that the strength of Axis troops and weapons is much inferior to that of anti-Axis forces with a ratio of 10 to 1.

The communique added that the anti-Axis units have pierced the Axis lines. However, as the Axis forces have launched a fierce counter-attack, a severe battle is now being fought.

The main battlefield has now been shifted over to a central zone between the outer and inner defense lines of the Axis position on the coast.

By clever mechanized operations, the Axis units have succeeded in localizing the battle, and despite the numerical inferiority of their forces, they are still rigidly maintaining their position.

Thus, the enemy is sustaining considerable damages.

Eire Rations Electricity

LISBON—Private consumption of electric current in Eire is being rationed, according to reports from London. Consumers exceeding the set limits will be deprived of electricity altogether.

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BRITISH MEDIATING IN POLISH QUESTION

London Observers Think Dispute With U.S.S.R. Will Come to an End

The refugee Polish Government's Ambassador to the Soviet Union left Kuibishev on Thursday for Iran as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish Government, according to a Domei report from Kuibishev.

The anti-Axis countries have been in antagonism ever since the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish government in London following the German announcements of having discovered the bodies of thousands of Polish officers slaughtered by the G P U, according to a Domei Stockholm dispatch dated May 6.

Some observers, who evidently are more hopeful than realistic, are quoted in the dispatch as believing that a crisis in the situation between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government, most embarrassing to Britain and America, has been averted by the intervention of the British Government.

As things between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government threatened to go from bad to worse, Britain and America got alarmed.

British Foreign Secretary repeatedly met Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Ambassadors Busy

In the Soviet Union both America and Britain got their Ambassadors to see Foreign Commissar Molotov for an exchange of view on what was to be done to solve the Soviet-Polish tangle. There were a number of meetings between the American and British envoys and the Foreign Commissar.

Then the American and British Governments made use respectively of the New York Times and the Times, London in attempting to have the Soviet Union reach some settlement with the refugee Polish government. Reports from New York and London said that Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times and the Times, London under date of May 3 submitted a questionnaire to Premier Stalin, who replied in the form of a letter to the correspondent.

On May 6 the two papers published the reply at the same time. The very great prominence they gave to it provoked the thought that they were trying the utmost to create an impression that the relationship of the Soviet Union and Poland is an extremely cordial one.

The version of the New York Times and the Times, London of the questions and answers which passed between the Moscow correspondent of these newspapers and Premier Stalin follows:

Question: Is the Soviet Government desirous of seeing the coming of Poland into existence as a state?

Answer: It certainly is.

Q: On what basis do you think the relations of the Soviet Union and Poland ought to rest in the future?

A: The relations ought to be neighborly and grounded on mutual trust. They might be based on mutual assistance if it was desired by the Polish people.

Nothing New in Reply

There is nothing new about Premier Stalin's answers, which were nothing but a restatement of what is in his mind, which is self-evident, with a deliberateness which is his own.

It must be noted that in answering the questions, the Soviet Premier made no mention in the least of the demand of the refugee Polish government to the Soviet Union to restore its lost territory, which is the root cause of the present controversy between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Yet the Moscow correspondent of the Times thought fit to report the answers returned by Premier Stalin to the questions he had put to him as though they were the most startling things in the world.

On the night of the day when Premier Stalin's reply to the Times' Moscow correspondent was published, General Wladyslaw Sikorski, head of the refugee Polish government in London, issued a statement which observers had little doubt was in answer to the Soviet Premier. The statement was substantially as follows:

"The refugee Polish government is willing to accept Premier Stalin's proposals bearing on the future relations of the Soviet Union and Poland, maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and conclude a treaty of alliance with it.

"The Polish Ambassador in Moscow has already left Soviet territory. The refugee Polish government is unable to do anything about protecting the thousands of Polish people who are detained in the Soviet Union. In the face of these facts the refugee Polish government has but to keep strictly within bounds in doing anything in response to Premier Stalin's present proposals."

Optimistic View

The Reuter correspondent at Moscow said that he knows that Premier Stalin's move has been the end of the tension in relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. But he has little hope of seeing diplomatic relations restored between the two countries unless the refugee Polish government reorganizes itself.

The London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter, Swedish newspaper, tells of the circumstances of the issuance of Premier Stalin's statement. According to this correspondent, the Moscow Government is resolved not to restore diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish government as it is constituted today, and not to have anything to do with any refugee regime feeling hostile to the Soviet Union.

In the correspondent's words through the good offices of the British Government a truce has been arranged between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government after months of a battle with words during which the newspapers controlled by the Soviet Embassy in London published details of the press campaign in the Soviet Union against the refugee Polish government and the Polish newspapers in the Soviet Union, of which there are 23, published criticism of the Soviet Union.

The correspondent takes it for granted that there will be a reconstruction of the refugee Polish government in return for Premeir Stalin's present statement. He has a great doubt that the reorganized refugee Polish regime will be pleasing to the Moscow Government.

According to reports General Sikorski is leaving for Iran where he will meet Ambassador Romer, Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who has left the Soviet Union. He will take the occasion to inspect the Polish army.

News Behind the News

JOE DAVIES' NEW MISSION TO MOSCOW

By MASAO DODO

Franklin Roosevelt's announcement on May 7 of Joseph Edward Davies new mission to Moscow heralds another attempt by the United States to play the role of Soviet Union's rich uncle. Most likely, this is going to be America's last performance in that capacity.

The prospect of Uncle Sam's forced retirement from the role accounts for the great fuss he is making over this new venture. Preparations are reported under way to make it a full-dress affair with no less a personage than President Roosevelt himself to strut on the center of the stage as soon as his meeting with Josef Stalin is arranged by Envoy Davies.

President Roosevelt is evidently staking a great deal on this performance. If his intended rendezvous with Stalin should materialize, he would base all his major calculations of the future on the outcome of the meeting.

To him, the proposed venture assumes the proportions of a rendezvous with Fate itself. Hence all the flourish of advance publicity. Nothing gives Roosevelt more pungent sense of effective reality than a well publicized stage performance. And he will dramatize the event with all the showmanship he can command.

Roosevelt's choice of Joseph Davies as the all-important advance envoy unwittingly suggests the theme of the show. The world still remembers Envoy Davies as a man of great wealth who shattered all records in diplomacy by taking along a veritable shipload of choicest provisions together with a host of master cooks to his embassy in Moscow, where he astounded the diplomatic corps with entertainments of unprecedented lavishness.

Aside from his consequent popularity among the elite epicureans of the Soviet capital, he was credited with no accountable success as an ambassador. All his lavish entertainments were but conspicuous waste.

Five years have passed since Davies was relieved of his Moscow post. In these intervening years, he gathered some of his Moscow recollections and recently published them in the form of a very readable book "My Mission to Moscow."

Somehow an impression was created in the public mind that Davies was a Soviet sympathizer to be bracketed with such leftist rich man as Corliss Lamont of Wall Street fortune.

He has also taken an active part in the Soviet relief work in the United States. A movie version of "My Mission to Moscow" is reported to be a current screen attraction throughout the 48 states. All these things combined to set up Joe Davies as Roosevelt's handy man in dealing with Soviet Russia—so the credulous American public has been let to think.

Roosevelt has always favored men and women whom American newspapers dub as "parlor pinks." Apparently he welcomed the turn of events that have imposed the dubious role on Joe Davies.

The irony of the case, however, lies in the fact that the world has undergone tremendous changes during these years. Under the onslaught of the revolutionary changes, the "parlor pinks" the world over have lost the last vestige of their former influence. And, of all men, Roosevelt has chosen as his advance agent of his new international venture a man who is remembered for his great wealth and a "parlor pink" tinge.

While America's mettle is put to the most crucial test in history, Roosevelt still clings to his time-worn role of a rich uncle. The world is hard put to it to find words adequately to characterize the appalling anachronism.

Along with Roosevelt's intimation of a proposed meeting with Stalin at a place of the latter's bidding came a report from the Lend-Lease Administrator Edward Stettinius that, from October 1, 1941 to April 30, 1943, the United Stated States sent over three and half million gross and long tons of war material to Soviet Russia and that the shipment during the first three months of this year was 35 per cent above that of the preceding quarter and over twice that of the first quarter of last year.

The intentions behind Roosevelt's choice of his advance envoy to Moscow and the timing of the Lend-Lease report are so obvious that any further discussion on the matter would be a gross insult to our readers' intelligence. What remains to be looked into is the motive behind Roosevelt's intimation about his impending visit with Stalin.

Domestic troubles have often drove Roosevelt to international adventures for the purpose of shifting public attention. The newspapers in the United States have for some time been flooded with the reports on Roosevelt's "defeat" in the coal mine disputes with John L. Lewis.

On the very day when the notice of Roosevelt's intended meeting with Stalin was splashed across the front pages of all American papers, the New York Times led others in declaring that "it would be hard to convince the American public that Mr. Lewis has not come off the victor" over Roosevelt in the current fracas. The prospect of a further defeat at the end of the current 15-day truce hangs like Damocles' sword over Roosevelt's head. Under these circumstances, it is easily understandable that Roosevelt should seek evasion of the domestic issue by plunging into an international venture of a spectacular sort.

For that matter, the present moment is not totally devoid of some propitiate elements for Roosevelt. By his wonted circumlocution, he could point to the African scene as the Allied "Second Front." By his characteristic exaggeration, he could point to the Iranian route as a transfusion line between the United States and Soviet Russia.

The numerical peak of America's armament building, though close at hand, has not yet been reached. By juggling figures, Roosevelt's aides can create an impression that the armament production in the United States was still sharply on the upgrade.

By soft-pedalling all unfavorable accounts such as the Truman report on Allied shipping losses, Roosevelt's chorus boys could make enough noise which may be written up in American newspapers as send-off cheer for his proposed trip.

Much more could be said about the show which Roosevelt is reported to be about to put on as soon as the stage is ready. But the essential fact remains that the United States clings to its old role of a rich uncle by offering promises of material aid to Soviet Russia, thereby urging the latter to supply more flesh and blood of its soldiers in return.

For that purpose, Roosevelt certainly has chosen the right man as his advance agent. What real contribution the choice will make toward the anti-Axis cause is entirely another matter.

At least two things are clear to all observers. Firstly, the choice reveals the total lack of constructive imagination on the part of Franklin Roosevelt. Secondly, the rich uncle's pledge that Roosevelt apparently is prepared to offer to Soviet Russia is certain to become another of his empty promises inasmuch as the United States will soon be unable to remain a rich uncle due to both external and internal pressure of the war's stringency.

If Roosevelt thinks that Josef Stalin does not know this, something must be wrong with his mental mechanism. If Joseph Davies shares the same view with his chief, he will have a rude awakening at some stage of his negotiations with Soviet officials—an awakening to the fact that his usefulness to Franklin Roosevelt ceases at the limit of his financial contribution to the Democratic coffers in Presidential election campaigns. Elsewhere, his service would be another conspicuous waste just like the lavish feats with which he entertained the Moscow diplomatic corps in the years 1936 to 1938.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL IS DUE IN MACASSAR

Institution Will Teach Japanese To Children of Local Upper Class Inhabitants

Domei

MACASSAR, May 7.—In order to give a fundamental knowledge of the Japanese language to children of sultans and other children of local upper class inhabitants, authorities of the Navy Administration plan to open here a six-grade special public school toward the end of this month, it was learned today.

The school will have at the outset only the upper three grades, each consisting of 30 children.

In Macassar, 90 applications for admission have been received as against 90 to be admitted. The last day for the acceptance of applications is May 9, and a further increase in the number of applicants is expected. In South Borneo, seven were picked out from among 60 applicants.

The opening of a special public school is indicative of the satisfactory development of the educational system by the local authorities and is favorably commented upon by local inhabitants.

In addition to existing public, middle and normal schools, agricultural schools are expected to be opened shortly to train young local inhabitants as agriculturists. In this way, efforts are being made to give training to local inhabitants in various lines.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

a fireman, or rather a lesser member of the firemen's band. In this great city where, fires, known as the "flowers of Yedo," often bloomed, the firemen occupied a peculiar social position in the scheme of municipal administration, and they naturally had a special code of morality which was not the same as that of the samurai of Dewa. One day Shokichi beheld a brother fireman being "reprimanded" for some fault by a superior, and it was done in this wise. The poor fellow was brutally flogged till he stretched himself on the ground a corpse. This certainly was not the place for a future great scholar, Shokichi concluded, and quit it and became a ronin once more.

(To Be Continued)

MEET MR. JORGE VARGAS

Able, Hard-Working Chairman of Philippine Executive Commission Rose From Lowest Ranks Through Sheer Force of Merit

The advent of a new era in the Philippines brought to the helm of the government a new man in the person of Jorge Bartolome Vargas, chief of the Philippine Executive Commission. Attesting to his executive ability and leadership is the remarkable progress achieved in the reconstruction of the country during the 14 months of his administration.

The choice of Mr. Vargas to head the Filipino Government under the Japanese Military Administration was a happy one. No other public official could have steered the Philippines through the difficult period of transition from the old to the new regime as ably and as capably as he had done. "The right man in the right place" was the reaction of the entire Filipino people to his appointment early last year.

Mr. Vargas' record of public service, to which he has devoted the greater part of his life, qualifies him for the job he presently holds. He rose from the ranks the hard way, through sheer force of merit, to high positions of responsibility and trust. A rolling stone that gathered moss, from obscurity to fame, describes his brilliant rice in the hierarchy of Philippine officialdom.

Daily Routine

Mr. Vargas' daily routine keeps pace with the swift tempo of the times. He works around the clock, filling each hour with hard, grinding labor. An early riser, he is up at 7 o'clock, when he can be seen walking in the spacious garden of his two-story residence in Kawilihan Estate, in the suburbs of Manila, or in the adjoining poultry farm stroking his favorite white leghorns. Operated by Mrs. Marina Yulo Vargas, his charming and amiable wife, the Vargas farm has acquired fame as one of the best managed of its kind in the country.

Following a light breakfast, he goes to office early in the morning. He immediately plunges into his work, disposing of stacks of official documents that keep piling on his desk. Mr. Vargas works until late in the afternoon when he returns home for a belated lunch. After a brief rest, he goes to the Philippine Club, his favorite, across Daitoa Avenue from the campus of the University of the Philippines, for his daily round of tennis or bowling. A good racket wielder, he plays with leading tennis professionals or with fellow government officials and bests the pick of them. In between sets, he takes up official matters with his colleagues who are also members of the club.

His brisk workout over, Mr. Vargas is once more back at his desk in Malacanan where he stays until midnight. Motorists passing along Aviles street, where Malacanan is situated, will not fail to see lights blazing from his room in the right wing of the executive building until late hours. While Manila sleeps, the chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission "burns the midnight oil" tackling various administrative problems.

Supervises Work Personally

Since his appointment as chief of the executive commission, Mr. Vargas has made it a point to supervise personally the work of the commission. Each day of the week he receives one of the six members of the commission for a thorough discussion of problems pertaining to each department. Occasionally he pays surprise visits to various government offices to acquire first hand information on work being done on the spot. Once a week, he presides over a meeting of the entire commission and takes immediate action on whatever decisions are reached. He has just completed a tour of the Visayan islands informing the people of Japan's benevolent mission in the Philippines.

Jorge Vargas

Working side by side with Mr. Vargas in Malacanan is Jitaro Kihara, former consul in Manila, who is among the oldest and best-loved Japanese residents in the Philippines. Mr. Vargas' staff of competent assistants is headed by former Assemblyman Francisco Lavides, secretary of the executive commission, whose fluent Japanese is often the object of praise from Mr. Vargas and fellow commissioners.

Mr. Vargas was reared into his job, in a manner of speaking. A member of the Commonwealth cabinet before the war, his work was by no means confined to the routine functions of an executive assistant. His office was the nerve center of the complicated system of government, through which all administration matters were cleared.

Is 53 Years Old

Quick-witted, good-natured, Mr. Vargas is 53 years old but he looks young for his age. Light shades of grey around the temples accentuate a gentle and kindly looking face. Bushy brown arch over clear, dark eyes. He flashes a smile intermittently as he speaks, English, Spanish, his native Visayan, Tagalog, and other Philippine dialects. About five feet four, he has the physique and easy stride of a college youth, the result of intensive daily exercise.

Mr. Vargas dotes on his eight children, especially his beautiful debutante daughter, Nena, who is the apple of his eye. His eldest son, Lieutenant Jorge Vargas, Jr., a finance officer in the former Philippine Army, survived the war in Corregidor and rejoined his family weeks later in a happy reunion. He is fond of white suits, soft shirts, dark ties, two-toned shoes. Behind a massive desk in his air-conditioned room in Malacanan, he leans back easily on his swivel chair as he discusses matters of state with officials or converses with visitors.

A Native of Bago

A native of Bago, Occidental Negros, Mr. Vargas graduated from law school in 1914. Following a brief practice in his home town, he came to Manila to join the government as a law clerk. Because of his ability, he was promoted rapidly, being named years later as director of commerce and then under-secretary of agriculture and natural resources. A recognized legal authority, he is the author of a book, "The Philippine Land Registration Law." During the old regime, he was a member of several independence missions to the United States.

The longest entry in any "Who is Who" in the Philippines is that on Mr. Vargas, which unfolds in imposing array his varied activities as a public official, businessman, clubman, social worker, sportsman, etc.

Mr. Vargas is essentially an executive, by training and experience. Remaining aloof from the political opportunism that characterized the old regime, he emerged from the chaos of war as the logical man to head the newly-formed Philippine Executive Commission. Under his able direction and with the unstinting support of the Japanese Military Administration, the rebuilding of the Philippines has attained remarkable progress. The entire Filipino people, rallying behind him, are bending their collective efforts toward the creation of the New Philippines which will not only be worthy independence but which will be one of the leading members of Greater East Asia.

CLASH WITH BRITISH UNITS

Active reconnaissance operations have been continuing between the Imperial Forces and the anti-Axis forces in the Mayu Mountains, but in the area southwest of XX, Japanese Units and British reconnoitering parties have staged combats, it was officially announced by the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in India on Thursday, according to a Domei dispatch from Istanbul quoting a report from New Delhi.

INDUSTRIES IN N. CHINA MAKE SMOOTH PROGRESS

Shoji Suganuma, Chief of the Economic Section of the Peking Ambassadorial Office, who arrived at Fukuoka from Peking by air on Friday afternoon en route to Tokyo for making arrangements with the authorities there, declared that the development of North China is making smooth progress according to plan, reported Domei.

"North China is rich in coal resources and is fully able to meet Japan's requirements," he said. "Fear that the value of the Federal Reserve Bank notes would fall, which was felt at one time, has now been dispelled following the statement that the notes would be maintained at par with the Japanese yen.

"North China is a well-known cotton producing district and no inconvenience is being experienced so far as clothing is concerned and the surplus cotton is being exported to Japan.

"As the result of energetic efforts for increased production of provisions, satisfactory results are being attained and the populace are leading a peaceful life."

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Tokiko Shiga
(Pianoforte)

At the Nippon Seinenkan on May 4. The program: Chacanne in G major by Handel. Variations on a Theme. Op. 21. No. 1 in D major, by Brahms. followed by Chopin's Scherzo in B-flat minor. Op. 31. Five selected Etudes from Op. 10 and 25. and Liszt's Gnomen Reigen (Dance of

She brought out some of the very delicately poetic moments full of tenderness and imagery in the slow Movement of the Chaconne, which was so gratifying that one forgave her rather summarily treatment of the first and the last movement with connivent indulgence. The second item seemed to have presented some problems both musically and technically, but perhaps it was very likely that the work was not quite compatible with her musical temperament; despite some very fresh reading of passages, she could not help being obscured by those heavy harmonic backgrounds all the elaborate melodic lines, the complex rhythms, the cross accents, and so forth.

Of the six scherzi Chopin bequeathed to the world, two (the one in E, Op. 54, and the other in E flat in the B minor Sonata) only seem to have the lightness and humor inherent in this form of music; the other four are terrible, sardonic, ironic with melancholic vein. In the B-flat minor scherzo, what significance those ominously interrogating triplets at the outset hold and how difficult to carry them out in terms of musical expression on the keyboard!

Miss Shiga's rendition of the work threw some interesting light on the side of tenderness perhaps, rather than on the bolder and sardonic aspect of the work, but what she meant was clear enough in her reading, and some of the dynamic modifications she made seemed to be quite in keeping with what she wanted to say; what she lacked in vigorous scorn she amply made up in her fresh sweetness, which characterized her playing in other works she selected.

Chopin Etudes: For several reasons, Chopin's Etudes are the treasures that one shall not likely to be forfeited for long; because, in them one finds the prime mover of the whole modern harmonic design. On closer scrutiny, how these Etudes abound in melodic and harmonic iconoclasts, which must have influenced a good part of the modern compositions, vocal or instrumental. Yes, one seems to find the very kernel of the whole draught of modern emotional melody. With such potential powers concealed so elegantly and heroically in these Etudes, it is most strange these are often treated so scantily, if not with technical disdain, so devoid of any poetic fervor or allurement. Of the five selected, the one in A minor, Op. 25, No. 11, and the other in A-flat major, Op. 25, No. 1, seemed to have given the most impression.

The last two items (Liszt's Gnomen Reigen and La Campanella) were in a way the most successful numbers of the evening. These are virtuoso pieces pure and simple, though not from the technical point of view perhaps, and are picturesque as well as very effective.

La Campanella is a transcription from the Rondo of the Paganini Violin-Concerto No. 2 in B minor, Op. 7, and as it is so freely treated during the process of transcription, it constitutes almost an original work; the percussive nature of the instrument seems to be particularly suited for the subject, and one should like to regard this as one of the happy examples of transcriptions where the original have gained a new lease of life under a different guise. Hence, it is not always necessary to try to reproduce the original instrumental effect (i.e. the violin) on the pianoforte, though there is certainly no objection in doing so; it should rather be treated as an original composition written for the pianoforte, for the transcriber knew better than anyone (perhaps with the exception of Chopin) else the very nature and peculiarities of pianoforte as a medium of musical expression.

Miss Shiga's rendition of these two items were quite delightful and even the slightly slower tempo she adopted seemed to be perfectly natural and in accordance with her musical conception, though on the whole, one would have liked her to be a thought more considerate over her dynamic shades, which gave one the impression of not being sufficiently "edged."

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

Wednesday and Thursday evenings. May 5 and 6. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program for the two evenings: Symphonic Suite in A minor. (Allegro. Menuetto. Andante. Allegro vivo). by Akira Ogura; Symphonie pour Orchestre et Piano sur un Chant montagnard francais. Op. 25. (Assez lent—Moderement anime—Assez lent. Assez modere mais sans lenteur. Anime). by Vincent d'Indy. (the piano part was played by Kazuko Kusama); and Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor (Lento—Allegro non troppo. Allegretto. Allegro non troppo). Kazuo Yamada conducted throughout.

Ogura's Symphonic Suite in Four Movements presented a very gratifying performance-effect; the musical conception moulded in broad line and the general sonority must have contributed much to its excellent orchestral effect. Perhaps, one would liked the Third Movement (Andante) to have unfolded a little more cantilena quality in the passages as a contrast and as an emotional preparatory to the vigorous Last Movement. Though conventional both in conception and treatment, the trend is a happy one; for there is every sign of healthy development in orchestral writing in this work. It was enjoyable, but one would like to hear another reading of the work.

"La Symphonie sur un theme montagnard" together with "Le Chante de la cloche" and "Wallenstein" raised Vincent d'Indy to the Pedestal of the ever remembered; despite his heterogenous mind, he seemed to have succeeded in imparting that logical clarity in his works. In the present work, he comes to the fore as a master of landscape painting in music; the music almost conjures up in one's mind the misty mountain tops covered with pine forests and the silent echoes that seem to come from afar. Miss Kusama, with her flamboyant nonchalance, did bring out some of this descriptive lyricism very well indeed. The item was thoroughly enjoyable.

The last number, Franck's Symphony, seemed to have presented some problems in its interpretation despite the excellent orchestral performance; perhaps, the classical severity, the polyphonic intricacies, and almost unlimited orchestral resources coupled with dignity and solidity of style imbued in strong religious fervor naturally prerequisited a much more mature musicianship and a mind in accord with universal mysticism.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

HONGKONG'S TRADE IN E. ASIA BRIGHT

Geographical Position and Facilities Making Port Trans-Shipment Center

Hongkong News

Coinciding with the increase in the number of air services throughout China from today, Hongkong's role as a trade and trans-shipment center assumes greater importance, too, because its geographic position and its facilities make it particularly fitted as a trade entrepot.

Recent events have shown that Hongkong's unique position has been fully recognized and that the authorities are determined to develop it to an extent never attained before under British rule. Mr. Takamatsu, Chief of the Communications Department, visited Nanking recently to discuss ways and means of improving transportation facilities between North China, Central China and South China. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Nanking Embassy.

One of the decisions was that cargoes should be landed in Hongkong and then transferred to smaller ports near Hongkong by local means of transportation. This decision is of considerable importance because it shows that Hongkong's value is being recognized and by the measure, larger ships would be spared for use elsewhere to meet the contingencies of war.

To take the place of these larger ships, sailing vessels are being constructed in local shipyards at a rate which is ever being speeded up. At least two of these sailing ships, which may be used for import and export of goods, were launched in the last few days. As more of these sailing ships take to the water, so the volume of trade between Hongkong and the regions in the vicinity will increase.

The fact that it has been decided that cargoes should be landed in Hongkong and then distributed to smaller ports by local means of transport should allay any fears for the future as far as shortage of food supplies and other essential commodities is concerned. It is an assurance that a smooth flow of goods of all descriptions will be maintained and that there will be no lack of the daily necessities of life here.

At a recent interview with the press, members of the two Chinese Councils expressed the hope that more businessmen in Hongkong would make use of sailing ships to import and export goods. They corrected the mistaken impression that these sailing ships were only for the use of the Government.

To ensure that there will always be sufficient seamen to man these sailing ships, the local authorities have set up a Seamen's Training Institute, which will have the benefit of the most modern Japanese navigational methods so that Chinese youths will be provided with all facilities to make them good seamen.

The situation generally for Hongkong is particularly bright. Today signalizes the dawn of a new era. Naturally some time will be taken before the scheme bears fruit, but a start is being made—which is the most important factor.

Filipino General Grateful for Camp Set Up by Army to Care Freed Captives

Manila Tribune

"I don't think I am boasting when I say we have a Utopia in miniature here," declared Brigadier-General Fidel Segundo, speaking proudly of the idyllic 300-hectare haven, forever cooled by invigorating breezes from Laguna Lake, where more than 400 released prisoners of war are recuperating from the effects of the war.

The camp is part of a benevolent program of the Military Administration to assist in the physical and spiritual rehabilitation of former Filipino soldiers.

Brigadier-General Segundo, an energetic 49-year-old former USAFFE officer, is the commandant of the camp. He is aided by a committee headed by President Bienvenido Gonzalez of the University of the Philippines, with Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce Jose Sanvictores and Director of Public Welfare, Hilario Lara as executive officers.

Proud of Men

General Segundo is very proud of the men under his charge. He said that the former soldiers have regained faith in life and have become so interested and happy in their work that most of them intend to stay in the camp indefinitely. Only very few applications for release have been filed since the establishment of the camp on September 9 last year.

The working hours range from one to five hours per day depending on the physical condition of the men. The campers even are allowed to go out of the camp after supper, provided they return before 9:30 in the evening. "Young men hike as far as the town of Los Baños sometimes, to serenade the village lasses," he said.

Church service is held every Sunday morning in a chapel inside the camp to meet the spiritual needs of the campers, while radio callisthenics, basketball, baseball, and volley-ball are played to keep the men physically fit.

Divided Into 3 Groups

To enter this "Utopia" one must be an ex-soldier with no means of going back home and not healthy enough to take care of himself. General Segundo revealed that the 400 ex-soldiers divide themselves loosely into three groups, each taking turns every 45 days in administrative work, in malaria control projects and in vocational training activities.

Maintenance work includes cooking, barbering, laundering, and truck gardening, while vocational training such as farming, woodcraft, poultry and hog-raising, is given under the direction of an agricultural professor of the University of the Philippines and experts from the Bureau of Commerce and Industries.

Among the campers there has been only one case of death—a man of 65 years who already had pneumonia when admitted into the camp. The campers leave the camp only when they are strong on their feet and will no longer be a public charge.

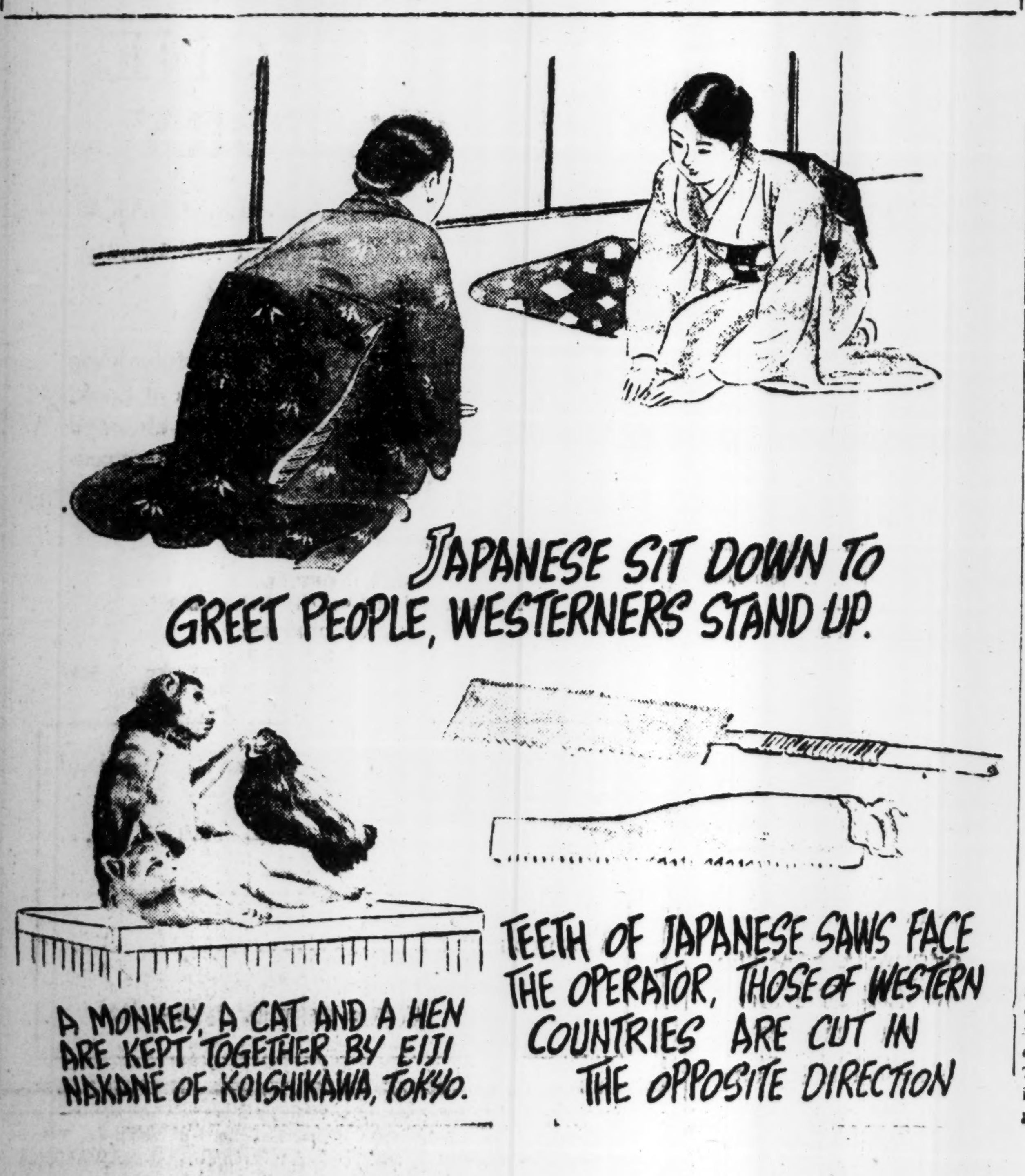
"Everyone in the camp is eternally grateful to the Japanese authorities who made the camp possible," General Segundo declared. "We believe we are doing our part in rebuilding the New Philippines here, for when the men leave they will be a definite asset to the community and the country."

HARPSICHORD MUSIC SET

Eta Harich-Schneider, famous German exponent of the harpsichord, will present a program of Bach music at the Sangyo Kaikan on May 12 at 7 p.m. as the next concert sponsored by the Tokyo Chamber Music Society.

At the beginning of the concert, a German UFA film titled "The Harpsichord" will be shown, which the artist created in 1941 before her departure to Japan. In this film, some of the most precious historical harpsichords are to be seen including some of the best known musical pieces written for her instrument.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


JAPANESE SIT DOWN TO GREET PEOPLE, WESTERNERS STAND UP.
A MONKEY, A CAT AND A HEN ARE KEPT TOGETHER BY EIJI NAKANE OF KOISHIKAWA, TOKYO.
TEETH OF JAPANESE SAWS FACE THE OPERATOR, THOSE OF WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE CUT IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION

JAPANESE TO BUILD BIG ATHLETIC FIELD

¥1,300,000 Project Set at Hakko Park to Honor Naval Landing Party

Noon Extra, Shanghai

A gigantic construction program costing approximately ¥1,300,000 to build outer athletic grounds at the Hakko Park in Chapei, where stands the memorial for members of the brave Japanese Naval Landing Party who fell in the fierce battle during the Shanghai Incident, was adopted by the Hakko Park Completion and Maintenance Committee, with Captain Sone, Lieutenant-Commander Hirai, Consul Umetani, and others attending.

Mr. Nakauchi and Mr. Goto gave a detailed explanation of the plan, which was passed by the Committee.

Details Are Outlined

The following announcement was issued after the meeting.

"The Japanese naval authorities suggested the construction of the Outer Grounds, with the Naval Memorial as the center, to the Japanese Residents' Corporation in February last year. A Committee was inaugurated to carry out the plan of the naval authorities for the construction of athletic facilities and beautification of the park. The Inner Ground of the Park will be ready by Navy Day, May 27.

"The total area covering the Outer Grounds for the 100,000 local Japanese residents will be 191,800 square meters and the total expenditure will amount approximately to ¥1,300,000. The initial outlay for this year will be upward of ¥250,000.

Donation Notable

"The athletic grounds will serve for physical training of members of tht Japanese Residents' Corporation. The construction plan envisages a baseball ground, tennis courts, field and track facilities, a sumo ground, a swimming pool, an archery ground, a rowing pond with grandstands and other Outer Grounds were laid by members of the Japanest Residents' Corporation during April and May of last year. The sumo ground was constructed last fall when sumo experts from Tokyo visited Shanghai.

"The fact that the naval authorities have donated all these facilities free of cost should be appreciated by the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

'Paradise for Rest'

"Approximately 32,000 young trees will be planted on part of the Inner Grounds and 38 species of trees will be imported from Japan to cover the ground. In two or three years, the park will have 200,000 plants, and in 10 years a large area will be covered with trees and flower gardens, which can be enjoyed by local residents as a 'Paradise for Rest.'

"Baseball Ground: The total area of the ground will be 36,000 square meters. The entire grandstand at the Hongkew Ground will be transferred and will have a seating capacity of 3,000. The outfields will be covered with lawn and will cover an area of 8,400 square meters. The total capacity of spectators will be 11,400.

"Track and Field Ground: The total area for this ground will be 43,000 square meters with a circumference of 400 meters, a width of 10 meters, and a straight course of 200 meters. Inside the field, individual and group sports can be played. Grandstand seats are to be constructed this year on the east side of the track, with entrance in the middle, including a platform. Opposite the grandstand, there will be a flagpole. The lawn will cover 7,140 square meters. Buildings and a grandstand with greater seating capacity are under contemplation for the future.

"Tennis Courts: Next to the baseball ground there will be five courts and one tournament court with grandstand on both sides. The total area will be 10,000 square meters with a capacity of 800 spectators. The plan includes the construction of buildings nearby.

"Swimming pool: Its length will be 50 meters, with a width of 25 meters. As considerable expenditure is required for the construction of the pool, it is planned to proceed with its construction as far as materials are available at present. Grandstands on three sides of the pool will have a seating capacity of 2,400. Construction of various buildings housing a bathroom, a rest room, an office, closets and toilets, is under consideration."

Moreover, the announcement gave details of the construction plan for the sumo and archery grounds, and for the rowing pond.

British Tobacco Tax

STOCKHOLM—Higher tax on tobacco and beverages in England is expected as the result of an investigation made by the Oxford institute of statistics. The report on the investigation shows that while prices of tobacco and beverages were from 75 to 100 per cent higher in 1942 than in 1938, consumption remained almost unchanged.

Music Notes

Madam Nobue Tanaka of the Tokyo Academy of Music will present a group of her vocal pupils in a recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6 p.m. today.

A joint dance recital by Toshi Komori, Madam Seiko Takata, Goro Yamada, and Toshinosuke Hanayagi with their ballet groups will be offered at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m. today.

Shukichi Mitsukuri (Motosaku Akiyoshi), noted Japanese composer, will offer a recital of his own songs, at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m. Monday. The performing artists include Miss Haruko Mori, mezzo soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Miss Taneko Seki, soprano; Takeshi Tometa, barytone, and Miss Haruko Fujita, piano.

A xylophone recital by Yoichi Hiraoka will be held at the Maison Franco-Japonaise, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, from 5 p.m. Tuesday. With Saburo Takemura at the piano, the xylophone virtuoso will play Rameau's Tambourin and Menuet, Saint-Saens' Le Cygne, Bizet's Farandole, and selections by Leclair, Thomas, and others.

The last of a series of Musical Masterworks Appreciation Concerts will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Tuesday with Miss Sonoko Inoue playing Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, with the assistance of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito. Bach's Third Brandenbourg Concerto, for strings only, and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony will be played by the orchestra.

Twenty-one of Schubert's lieder, all to poems by Goethe, will be interpreted by Seiichi Hayakawa, barytone, assisted at the piano by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, in his Fourth Schubert Evening at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Professor Willy Frey will be featured as the violin soloist of the 30th Special Memorial Concert of the Welfare Culture Program series at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 4 and 7 p.m. Tuesday and 7 p.m. Wednesday. Accompanied by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, the violinist will perform the violin concertos by Mozart (A major), Paganini (D major), Mendelssohn (E minor), Bach (E major), Beethoven (D major), and Brahms (D major).

The third in the series of four chamber music recitals sponsored by the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung will be given with an all-Bach program at the Sangyo Kaikan from 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 12. Madam Eta Harich-Schneider, Cembalo, will be the chief soloist, of the program which contains the Piano (Cembalo) and Violin Sonata in C minor, Toccata in G major, Capriccio, and Piano (Cembalo) Concerto in E major with strings accompaniment.

Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata and Sonata Appassionata are the chief items to be played by Professor Miyaji Takaori in his piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 12, under the auspices of the Seinan-Sha. Selections by Rachmaninov, K. Hashimoto, and Chopin will also be heard.

Motonari Iguchi, piano, who was recently awarded the Japanese Culture Prize for his performnce of a Japanese Piano Sonata by Saburo Moroi, will appear with the Japan String Quartet in a chamber music recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, May 13. The program contains the Piano Quintet in A major by Schubert (Trout Quintet), Beethoven's String Quartet in C minor, and Mozart's String Quartet in G major.

In her eighth vocal recital at the Sangyo Kaikan from 7 p.m., Thursday, May 13, Miss Haruko Kato, soprano, assisted at the piano by Toroku Takagi, will sing lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Hugo Wolf and Mahler, and selections from Nicolai's opera, "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The last three of Beethoven's Piano Sonatas, Opuses 109, 110, and 111, will be rendered in a joint recital by Misses Runako Mori, Chikako Takeyasu, and Yasuko Asakura, at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, May 14. Other selections include Schumann's "Symphonic Studies," Chopin's Ballade in F minor, and Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz."

Hideo Abe, bass, will appear in a vocal recital with a group of his pupils at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, May 14.

A special piano and cello recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano, and Professor Doman Dukson, cello, will be given at the Peers Club from 2:30 and 7 p.m. Saturday, May 15. Beethoven's Cello Sonata in G major minor; Max Reger's Cello Sonata in A minor; and Saint-Saens' Cello Sonata in C minor, are the main numbers to be played.

The third of a series of four piano recitals at the Imperial Theater by Miss Chieko Hara will be held from 2 p.m. Saturday, May 15, with a program containing selections by Cesar Franck, Mozart, Schumann, Chopin, and others. The last recital of the series will be held from 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 22, featuring Sonatas by Mozart, Schumann, Chopin, Beethoven, and Ravel.

Eisaburo Kioka, church organist and chorus conductor, is announcing a series of six musico-historical lecture recitals in commemoration of his coming 100th public performance, to be given at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Ogikubo, from 3 p.m., on Sundays, May 16, 23, 30, and June 6, 13, and 20. Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," will be performed at the 98th concert on May 16, whereas the 99th concert on May 23 will be given with an all-Bach program.

Under the direction of Hideo Saito, the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra will hold its Fifth Symphony Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Saturday, May 15. Miss Kyo Ishii will be the piano soloist. The program contains Verdi's Overture, "Sicilian Nights;" Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1, and Rimsky-Korsakov's "La Scheherazade," symphonic suite.

Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky, violin, who reappeared on the concert stage in a recital at Osaka on May 1 following a half year's retirement owing to a protracted illness, will give a recital in Sendai under the auspices of the Sendai Music Lovers Association, at the Miyagi College Auditorium, on Saturday, May 15. Assisted at the piano by Alexis Abaza, he will play Mozart's Concerto in G major and Rondo, Veracini's Sonata, Moussorgski-Moguilewsky's Gopak, and selections by Tchaikovski and others.

BOYS' FESTIVAL OBSERVED IN ROME FOR FIRST TIME

34 Boys of Nippon Honored at Grand Banquet Arranged By Baron Aloisi

The traditional Japanese Boys' Festival was elaborately observed for the first time in Rome this year with a grand banquet that was arranged by Baron Aloisi, former Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, with the purpose of further promoting the international goodwill between Japan and Italy, and also to leave in the minds of the Japanese boys who have been honored at the banquet, everlasting memories of an auspicious day, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Sixteen Japanese boys who were born in Rome and 18 others who are residing in the Italian capital enjoyed the festivities together with their parents, and were honored with the presence of Japanese Minister to the Holy See Ken Harada and other Japanese diplomats and nationals in Rome, and numerous Italian dignitaries.

The Japanese lads who were the guests of honor were presented with splendid souvenirs to remind them of the significant day.

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YASUKO ASAKURA
Program
1. Sonaten .... Beethoven
Op. 109 E-dur Chikako Takeyasu
Op. 110 As-dur Luna Mori
Op. 111 c-moll Yasuko Asakura
2. Symphonische Etueden Op. 13 ..... Schumann
Luna Mori
3. Ballade f-moll Op. 52 .... Chopin
Yasuko Asakura
4. Mephisto Walzer .... Liszt
Chikako Takeyasu
Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores, and Nihon Seinenkan.

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

The VENDETTA of AKO

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 26
Before the Eruption

The wind blew with greater fury, and drove the rain fiercely against the door of the empty house. But the girl did not seem to feel either the cold or the wet. Her drenched clothes clung to her, and the water streamed down from her gaily colored sash and from her hem and sleeves.

The girl beat the door softly with her white, clenched fists.

"Master Emoshichi, oh, Master Emoshichi. . . ." She pressed her face against the unresponsive wood.

"Are you still asleep? I want some oil for my hair. Please open this door. Master Emoshichi, open this door. . . ."

Kanzaki Yogoro stood as though petrified. His blood seemed to have freezed within him. The rain beat against his face, and mingled with the hot tears that streamed from his eyes.

"Mistress Kume," he whispered, and there was agony in his heart. He wanted to go back and bring Emoshichi with him, and show him to his sweetheart. If only he could bring Kume and Emoshichi together. . . . But Kanzaki Yogoro had other obligations—he could not do as he liked. Besides, he saw that Kume was no longer the same woman that he had known. Her behavior indicated that she was no longer sane. Even if he brought Emoshichi here, he doubted whether Kume would know him. He wanted to place his cape over her wet shoulders, but he could not afford to attract attention in this neighborhood.

At that moment three or four men dressed like apprentice-carpenters came running up to the empty house. They were soaked to the skin.

"Here she is!"

"Mistress Kume!"

"What, here again?"

"Why does she always come here?"

Talking among themselves, men surrounded Kume, and with some difficulty, managed to take her home.

Yogoro walked on in the rain. He was afraid to look back. He hardly knew where he was going.

His feet carried him at last to the Ryogoku river bank, and the sight of the swollen waters restored him to himself. He remained there for some time, silently gazing at the rushing waters of the river. Then he retraced his steps to Matsuzaka-cho. As he approached the rear gate of Kira's mansion, a lone palanquin came out. It was escorted by five or six guards, and two attendants followed behind. To all appearances, it was an ordinary palanquin; but the keen-eyed Kanzaki Yogoro noticed that some distance behind the palanquin there was a group of about seven formidable-looking samurai. They were walking leisurely, but it was apparent that they were keeping the palanquin in sight.

Kanzaki's eyes flashed with sudden hope. Keeping in the shadow of the houses besides the road, he hurried after the palanquin. Near Shin-Ohashi, another group of samurai was waiting for its arrival. The two groups merged into one, and the whole party continued on its way.

"That's Kira!" Kanzaki clicked his tongue. There was no further room for doubt.

The palanquin stopped before the rear gate of the Uesugi mansion. Somebody stepped out, and for a brief instant Kanzaki caught a glimpse of a silver-haired head and the white mark of the family crest on the mantle.

Kanzaki Yogoro wheeled round, and splashing his way through the mud of the streets, rushed to Kokucho to report to Kuranosuke. After reporting what he had seen, he hurried back to Matsuzaka-cho to wait for Kira's return. And in the neighboring tea-houses, eating-shops, and vacant plots of land, and in the shadow of the temple gates, lurked his comrades, ready for any emergency.

But even after nightfall, Kira did not return to Matsuzaka-cho. Oishi remained seated beside his kotatsu, listening with imperturbable countenance to the reports that came in every hour.

The younger samurai had lost all patience, for Kanzaki's report had made them fear that they would lose their chance if they did not act at once. They came in two's and three's to Oishi's house to remonstrate with him, and in a short while Oishi's kotatsu was surrounded by more than a dozen young samurai eager for instant action.

"Master Oishi, let's act tonight!"

"Since he is giving a tea-party tomorrow morning, he is sure to return to his house before dawn."

"We cannot let this opportunity go!"

Oishi remained unperturbed. Angered at his attitude, some of the samurai would have gone beyond words in their remonstration if their friends had not stopped them. The atmosphere in the room was like that on top of a live volcano which was about to erupt. Oishi was trying his best to remain calm, but his brows were twitching dangerously.

The door opened suddenly, and Horibe Yasubei came in.

"It is useless," he said, and sat down heavily. There was a look of utter disappointment on his face.

"I went to the house of Nakajima Gorosaku to make sure about Kira's tea-party. I learnt that on the 6th Kira has something else that demands his attention, and that accordingly he has postponed the party."

Kanzaki Yogoro returned at that moment, and reported that Kira evidently intended to remain at the Uesugi mansion for the night. Both Horibe's and Kanzaki's reports tallied, and the samurai who had remonstrated so ardently with Oishi had no other course but to agree to wait.

On the 11th there were signs that Kira had returned to his house. Reports to this effect came pouring in, and once again Oishi was pestered by the samurai who wanted to act that night. But Oishi refused to budge from his kotatsu.

It was a day most unsuitable for any attempt at breaking into Kira's house, for the Shogun had chosen that day to visit the house of Matsudaira Ukyodaiyu. Strict guard was kept at all street corners, and the forty seven ronin certainly could not hope to go unnoticed if they ventured out of doors.

"Why does Heaven show us no favor?" sighed the comrades. But the delay and repeated thwartings only served to strengthen their resolve still more. There were no more deserters.

Chapter 27
Oishi Leaves the Kotatsu

Not far from Hayashi-cho, where Horibe Yasubei lived, there was an old temple half-hidden among the houses that lined the narrow streets in the poorer section of the city.

Yokogawa Kampei used to go to this temple often to see his newly-made friend, the priest Moami.

On December 10 Yokogawa went as usual to the temple.

"Rev. Moami," he called out. "Are you in?"

"Sure, I am here," replied a hearty voice, and Moami, the blind priest, came out to greet his friend.

Kampei did not know the real name of this priest. The people in the neighborhood called him Moami, and Kampei too, called him by this name.

At Ako, Kampei had been the sentry guarding the salt drying sheds. He was interested in firearms, and this had been the factor which had caused him and the fifty-year old priest to become friends. The Rev. Moami, during his young days, had been a gunner.

"I am glad to see you," said the Rev. Moami. "I want you to read a letter for me. Forgive me for troubling you so often."

The Rev. Moami could not read, for he could not see. Yokogawa Kampei, whenever he happened to call on his friend, was always asked to read the other's letters for him. So this request was nothing new to him.

"A letter?"

"Yes." The priest groped with his hand on the table, and picking up a letter, handed it to Kampei. "Please read it aloud for me."

Kampei glanced at the back of the letter to see the name of the sender. The next moment he almost let out a yell.

The neatly written characters read:

Chief Minister Saito
Household of Lord Kira
Matsuzaka-cho

Kampei's hand shook.

"Is this the letter?" he asked, with an effort at appearing nonchalant.

"That is the letter."

"When did it come?"

"Today."

Kampei slit open the envelope. The message was simply worded.

"Lord Kira will hold a tea ceremony party on the night of the 14th this month. Kindly cancel the previous engagement."

The Rev. Moami nodded. "Ah, is that so . . ." The matter did not seem to trouble him in the least.

"Are you going to send a reply?"

"Since you are here, will you write the reply for me?"

"Of course."

Yokogawa wrote at a reply at once, acknowledging the request of Minister Saito.

"Your servant seems to be absent. I will take this letter to Kira's mansion."

"That would be asking too much of you," said the priest. "I cannot let you take the place of my servant."

"It doesn't matter. I shall only be too glad to do this for you. Besides, I have to go to Ryogoku on my own business."

Kampei took the letter. "Have you a letter container?" he asked.

"Yes. Although I am poor, at least I have a letter container."

"Lend it to me."

As he strode out of the temple gates, Kampei looked up towards heaven and breathed a prayer of thanks.

He soon changed his dress for that of a servant, and went to Kira's mansion. Presently Kampei bounded out of Kira's gates like a joyful schoolboy, and ran as fast he could to Oishi's house in Kokucho.

"The 14th!" Kuranosuke sat up, and his eyes glowed with some hidden fire. Something told him that at last the long-awaited chance had come.

The 14th! It was the very day on which his late lord, Asano Takumi-no-Kami, had died.

Shortly after Kampei had reported his tidings, a note came from Otaka Gengo:

"On the 14th of this month, Lord Kira will hold a tea-ceremony party at his mansion, and he has invited Lord Otomo Omi-no-Kami for the purpose. The tea master Yomo-an has also been invited."

There was now no doubt about the date. But there was the possibility that Kira might postpone the event again. Oishi could not afford to take any chances.

"Yokogawa," he said. "Go again to Matsuzaka-cho, and make inquiries in the neighborhood."

Kampei rushed out of the house.

"Chikara!" called Kuranosuke. "Get ready to go to the house of Master Yoshida Chuzaemon. Run."

"And father?"

"I have some work to attend to. I have to leave this kotatsu at last. Bring me my hood."

Kuranosuke stood up, and left his kotatsu.

(To Be Continued)

AUSTRALIA UNEASY OVER NIPPON MOVE

Curtin May Proceed to U.S. to Seek Aid

The Anti-Axis Headquarters' announcement on Friday noon of the loss of five ships by May 1 in Australian waters has further aggravated the uneasy atmosphere prevailing in Australia, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on Friday.

The text of the official announcement was as follows:

"The Anti-Axis forces have lost five ships by May 1, of which one is an American vessel and another is a Norwegian ship, the remainder being Australian freighters. Thanks to the quick steps taken by navy patrol boats, majority of the crew were rescued. Despite the above losses, the Australian naval and air corps are continuing their activities as usual."

It is reported in this connection that in view of the increasing menace of Japanese offensive in Australian areas, an opinion has been advanced in the Australian Parliament that Prime Minister John Curtin himself should proceed to Washington and plead for more aid.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch on Friday states that the Daily Herald declared that unless a counter-offensive is launched against the Japanese Forces in a short period, the Japanese will establish an impregnable position.

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

—ANCIENT PERIOD—

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

The political history of Japan can be divided roughly into four major eras. The first era begins with the foundation of the Empire in 660 B.C. and ends with the Taika Reforms. The second era, ushered in by the Reforms, comes to an end with the opening of the Kamakura Shogunate. The third is an era of stratocracy and feudalism terminated by the Restoration of Meiji which marked the beginning of the present, the fourth, era. Today we are concerned with a period of two centuries, from the sixth to the eighth. Briefly it was a period of experimentation in centralized government.

The famous Seventeen-Article Constitution, issued by Prince Shotoku in 603, was the first move toward national unification. The experiments he boldly initiated were to culminate in the Great Reforms of Taika some forty years later. It was the many innovations and renovations attempted in the meantime with varying measures of success that marked the dawn of a unified Japan which, until then, had been divided among powerful clans. We shall see what permanent heritages the ancient period has bequeathed to the cultural tradition of the Japanese.

For lack of a better word, let us call the first of these legacies by the name of exoticism. It will be recalled that a system of sending official envoys and students to China was inaugurated by Prince Shotoku in 607 and was continued at more or less regular intervals down to 894. It will be recalled also that even prior to the regency of Prince Shotoku, our country had been exposed to waves of foreign culture, chiefly through immigrants from Chosen and China. They had brought with them coins and medicines, glass ware and lacquer ware, pottery and silks; improved methods of farming, silkworm raising and weaving. These immigrants increased in numbers and grew in prosperity and social position under the patronage of powerful clans. So even before the official introduction of Buddhism in 552, they had helped to propagate its teachings among the men of Yamato.

But it was the Constitution of Prince Shotoku that gave this new religion the status of national faith. And the system of sending envoys to China, inaugurated by the same Prince Regent, was tantamount to officially sanctioning the adoption of foreign faith, scholarship, arts and institutions. The Constitution and the embassies removed the dam, as it were, that had prevented a mighty torrent of continental influence from flooding the Island Empire. Confucianism of China, Buddhism of India, and all their concomitant sciences and systems poured into Japan and quickly took root in the young and sensitive soil.

Of the great Tang Dynasty (618-907), to whose court our envoys and students journeyed, a noted historian has written: "The frontiers of her empire stretched to the borders of Persia, to the Caspian Sea, to the Altai Mountains. She was in relation with the peoples of Annam, Cochin China, Tibet, the Tarim Basins, and with India; with the Turks, the Persians and the Arabs."

Along the streets of Chang-an there passed in those days, Buddhist monks from India, envoys from Kashgar, Samarkand, Persia, Annam, Tonkin, Constantinople; chieftains of nomadic tribes from the Siberian plains; officials and students from Chosen and now in increasing numbers from Japan.

China under the Tang emperors was the largest country then in the world. And its capital, Sianfu was host to an incredible concourse of races and faiths: Muslims, Nestorians and followers of Manichaeism mingled with the Buddhists already secure in their hold on the people of China. So it was this gorgeous array of world civilizations that Japan came into contact with through her envoys and students. And how susceptible they were to exotic grace and charm is best attested to by the treasures in the Shoso-In, the Imperial Repository at Nara, which was constructed in 752 and has remained intact to this day.

One of the many remarkable features of this ancient treasure house is the wide variety of foreign motifs manifest in the art object. The Eastern Roman Empire and the Persian Empire have left unmistakable traces of the Byzantine and Sassanian civilizations in the glass ewers and game-boards deposited in the Repository. A more than casual eye would detect materials, designs and color schemes that could not have been native to Japan.

Ivory and sandalwood from India and jade and amber from China are among such foreign materials. Lions, camels and elephants, coconut, ananas and acanthus plants; these exotic animals and plants constitute intricate designs that adorn the rugs, music instruments, tables, arm-rests and screens. What else could be a more convincing witness to the widened horizon of the contemporary Japanese in matters of taste!

Thus in the ancient period exoticism was incredibly prevalent, and its early rampage in the formative experience of Japan has helped to mould much of the future course of her cultural development.

The envoys and students returned to Japan obsessed with the glories of the Tang Court with its impressive bureaucracy and civil service system. They had discovered that the empire was reigned over by an absolute monarch and his ministers, advisors and provincial governors were appointed on the basis of personal merit, instead of birthright as in Japan. Through the returned Cinophiles the Prince Regent realized that Japan, under the clan system was a house divided against itself; in order to achieve unity it must be brought under the exclusive control of the sovereign. And his Constitution was the first move toward national unification under Imperial rule. "Let not the provincial authorities (clan chiefs) levy taxes on the people," reads the Twelfth Article. "The sovereign is the master of the people of the whole country. They have not two masters." This was a revolutionary manifesto of Imperial rights. But despite the radical changes in administration the Prince attempted to introduce, he was not to achieve the consolidation of Imperial prestige, for the powerful clans continued to hold their arrogant sway over a considerable portion of the population. It was the Taika Reforms (646) that finally restored full sovereign rights to the Emperor. According to the Edict of Reform, "private administration of land was to be abolished, and all the property of the land to be returned to the Emperor."

It is not important that all the provisions of the Edict were not carried out to the letter. It is important, however, that its basic spirit has since remained the first principle in the national polity of our country—the continuous rule of the divine dynasty descended from the Sun-Goddess. In the subsequent history of twelve centuries it was frequently put to critical test by aristocratic and stratocratic pretenders. But through all the vicissitudes it emerged triumphant. In the Constitution of modern Japan, promulgated in 1889, the tradition of Emperor-worship reasserts itself in unequivocal terms. "The Empire of Japan," reads Article One, "shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal." The Emperor is sacred and inviolable. He is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty.

For an illustration of the high esteem in which the Emperor has been held throughout the history of Japan, let us again turn to the Shoso-In. It is a wooden building only 109 feet in length and 31 feet in width. This modest treasure house, built nearly twelve centuries ago, has remained intact together with all its treasures, a miracle nowhere in the world to be duplicated. What has accounted for such a miracle? For the only protection that the treasure-house has had against violence is a piece of paper with the Imperial Seal, placed on the locks. But its moral influence has been mightier than an army. In the days of the warring barons for instance, a powerful general or even a highwayman could easily have broken into it and rob it of whatever treasures he might have taken fancy to. Yet no one had the audacity to defy the dignity of the Imperial Seal. So the charcoal-brazier deposited there in the middle of the eighth century still contains the same ashes that kept charcoal burning for the Emperor Shomu, to whose memory the Repository was dedicated. The Shoso-In is more than a museum. It is a monument to the loyalty of the Japanese, to the pious reverence in which they have held their sovereigns.

PEARL BUCK URGES MORE AID TO CHIANG

Fighting Strength Ebbing, Declares Novelist

Pointing out the marked decline of Chungking's resisting strength, Pearl Buck, famous American novelist and authority on China, stressed the urgent necessity of giving military aid to Chiang Kai-shek's regime, in her contribution to the recent issue of the weekly magazine, Time, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei on Friday, quoting information from New York.

"Chungking's consciousness of resistance has not wavered yet," declared Mrs. Buck, "but its actual resisting power has remarkably declined. Chungking itself is aware of this fact and America should be well informed of this.

"It was owing to an irresistible force," she continued "that the fighting strength of Chungking forces has been decimated. The Chungkingites are now completely isolated but are still fighting single-handed with super-human efforts. We request that the United States army authorities should do their utmost to give aid to the Chungking forces, which are now in a state where they have to fight without arms."

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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00 Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1943

Manila Souvenir

The statement which Prime Minister Hideki Tojo made upon his return yesterday afternoon from his epoch-making visit to the Philippines gives the Japanese nation cause for great joy. For according to the Prime Minister, he has verified with his own eyes the most favorable progress which the Philippine nation is making toward its long-desired goal. Such a report is the most welcome souvenir which he could have brought back from Manila.

According to the Prime Minister, this most auspicious progress which he noted is being brought about by the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts of the Japanese in the Philippines, by the courageous and far-sighted statesmanship of Filipino leaders like Chief Administrator Vargas, and by the enthusiastic support of the majority of the Filipino people who are learning to cast off the mistaken influences of America and to realize their own historic destiny as Asiatics. The hearty cooperation of all these elements, which the Prime Minister noted, is bound to speed the day when the Philippines will take its place among the great, fully independent nations of East Asia.

The favorable report of the Japanese Prime Minister will naturally be most welcome to the Filipino people, who will see in it an augury of the fulfilment of the promise which General Tojo has often made with respect to the future of their country. But the report is no less a cause for joy to the Japanese nation as well. For Japan rejoices in the good fortunes of a neighboring and kindred people, and Japan realizes that the success of any one of the interrelated parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere which the nations of East Asia are together building will redound to the success of all.

Phillips Returns Empty-Handed

Last December President Roosevelt appointed William Phillips as his personal representative in India with a rank of Ambassador. Hailed by most of those who are in close touch with the New Deal Administration as an excellent choice for the post, Phillips, a man of "experience, detachment and discretion," arrived in New Delhi exactly four months ago on the 9th of January.

A few hours after his arrival, Phillips stated at his first press conference that he had come to India to study and learn as much as he could about that country and report his findings to his chief. "We, all of us," the American special envoy went on, "have much to learn from one another, Indians and Americans; and I am confident that I shall find here the friendly guidance so necessary to help me to understand and to cooperate and thus to fufill my mission for the President."

Before proceeding any further, it may be well to recall that Phillips' appointment was generally regarded in official circles in Washington and London as a gesture of President Roosevelt's increasing interest in the Indian problem. The New-Deal-minded American press almost invariably asserted that few diplomats could be better qualified than Phillips to cope with the "intricacies and delicacies" of the deadlocked Indian situation, and expressed the hope that the President's personal representative would expedite the satisfactory adjustment of the Indian-British confrontation and thereby make substantial contributions to the successful prosecution of the war against the Axis Powers.

British government quarters in London and New Delhi were no less generous in their "hearty approval" of Roosevelt's "friendly offices" and in their laudation of Phillips' "distinguished record" as one of the most seasoned American diplomats. Of course these British rulers who have been accustomed to warming themselves by another's fire, so to speak, could not afford to respond to the appointment in any other way than to make themselves amiable to the American President. So they extended Uncle Sam's envoy a "warm welcome."

The Indian nationalists, however, did not respond with so much enthusiasm over Phillips' appointment "inasmuch as he was accredited to a foreign government—the British government—in India." On the contrary, they were quite wary on the matter and very rightly so. One of the bitterest lessons they have learned throughout their forced association with the British for the past three centuries is that whatever London welcomes with an "apparent heartiness" must be taken with a grain of salt. The reported mission of Phillips as an intermediary between that "foreign government" and the Indian people made them more wary and even nervous as was to be expected, for they could almost instinctively perceive in the appointment a straw showing which way the Anglo-American political wind was blowing.

Be that as it may, one month, two months, and three months passed without any news regarding Phillips' activities in India. The impatient American public began to wonder "about the heavy silence thrown about the American Ambassador's doings in India." Expressing the curiosity and impatience of the people at home, one Democratic Senator from Utah publicly posed a question saying that "one wonders whether he has seen or conferred with the leaders of India's Nationalists, the Moslems, the representatives of the depressed classes, the Indian princes, and the leaders of the All-India Congress Party. Certainly the personal representative of President Roosevelt would have access not only to those Indian leaders who are free, but also to the others like Gandhi and Nehru who are said to be in jail."

This public query was followed immediately by an announcement that Phillips would shortly leave India for the United States. Then on April 28, the American envoy made the unexpected disclosure to the American and Indian press to the exclusion of English journalists that the Viceroy of India had refused him facilities to interview Gandhi and Nehru. Quite naturally the news provoked the righteous indignation of the American public. The press and columnists renewed their criticism of Phillips' inability to live up to their expectations. However, they were more critical of the British action—"a needless and foolish affront to this nation" as the Washington Star editorially asserted. Another newspaper denounced the action no less vehemently, saying that "the incident leaves a sour taste in the mouths of freedom's friends the world over."

It has been pointed out by a London Times correspondent in New Delhi that prior to the aforementioned disclosure, the American envoy spent several days with the Viceroy, and that in view of this fact he is of the opinion that there was every reason to believe that the Viceroy was fully mindful of Phillips' desire to disclose the incident as an answer to his critics in America. Then, one would naturally wonder just why the British Indian government refused to comply with Phillips' request for an interview with imprisoned Gandhi and Nehru. The American envoy who "is noted for his tact rather than his aggressive diplomacy" should have prevailed over this shrewd British chief in India if he were to fulfill his mission for the President. On the contrary, it seems to be the consensus of opinion of political and diplomatic observers here and elsewhere that his "tact" proved no match for the political coquetry of his artful host and that he was completely duped by the Viceroy.

One leading American newspaper has been naive enough to assert that it is extremely difficult to understand the reasoning behind the refusal of the British authorities in India to grant Phillips' request for an interview with Gandhi and Nehru. Nothing could be more clear, however, than the reason for the Viceroy's refusal to comply with Phillips' request. It has been a matter of record that the British authorities in India have "unfalteringly pursued" a policy of repression and oppression with regard to the leaders of India's independence movement. They would not and could not afford, therefore, to let the American envoy have direct access to these maltreated Indian leaders. So the Viceroy resorted to his highly polished art of diplomatic coquetry and outmaneuvered the American envoy who seems to be more conscientious in dealing with other people. At any rate, the score is: Mr. Phillips has to return to Washington empty-handed.

Would it be too much to say that the American envoy has wasted much of his precious time and his people's money primarily on account of the superior craftiness and coquetry of his host, Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India?

WORLD WAR II: CONFLICT OF IDEALS

Japan, Germany, Italy Animated by Common Aspiration To Establish a New Order

By **DR. KAZUNOBU KANOKOGI**
Director-General of the Association for Service-to-the-State Through Speech and Press

The present World War is not only unprecedented in the magnitude of its scale but quite matchless in the immensity of its implications which is ascribable to the fact that it embodies a stupendous conflict between rival views of the world.

From a superficial study, it may seem that the Polish-German War, the harbinger of the European War, hardly deserved the name of a conflict between rival views of the world, for it had every appearance of a struggle arising from a conflict of local or sectional interests. A more careful study of the circumstances which led weak Poland to venture on the reckless course of bearding powerful Germany will, however, reveal the fact that the European hostilities, from the very beginning of the conflict between Germany and Poland, took on the aspect of a struggle between irreconciliable views of the world. For it is clear from the diplomatic documents available that Poland did not act on her own initiative when she challenged Germany but that she acted all along at the instigation of Britain, America and France—the first-mentioned country especially. That is to say, it was in the character of the vanguard of Britain and France that Poland took up arms against Germany. Thus, the Polish-German War was, in effect, a war between Germany and Britain and France from the very beginning.

Then, what made Britain and France formally declare war upon Germany subsequently? Their object is obvious from the proclamation issued by the British Government at the time. They opened hostilities with Germany with the defense of democracy and the overthrow of Hitlerism in view. Needless to say, by Hitlerism here is meant National Socialism in which Fuehrer Hitler believes. Nor is it necessary to say that in supporting Poland, Britain and France in their struggle against Germany, America aimed equally at the overthrow of Hitlerism and the defense of democracy. It will thus be seen that the present European War began in a struggle between National Socialism and democracy, and it developed into an onslaught of democracy on National Socialism and Fascism when Italy entered the war in the spring of 1940 on the side of Germany because of the affinity of her view of the world to that of Germany. Now, these three principles have the views of the world of their own to stand upon and thus the present European War clearly takes the form of a struggle between them.

Now, as to the China Affair which had been going on for over two years already when the hostilities broke out in Europe. It undisputably arose out of the challenge to Japan's Kannagara-no-Michi (The way intact from the age of gods) by Chiang Kai-shek's advocacy of the Three People's Principles—Nationalism, Democracy, and Socialism. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Nationalism, however, was not something indigenous to China but comprised the principles of Democracy and Communism as expounded in the American and European countries. This is proved up to the hilt by the theory of the Three People's Principles on which the policy of the Chiang Kai-shek regime is based and the measures actually carried out by that regime. The China Affair was clearly the outcome of the challenge offered by the principle of democracy, one of the Three People's Principles, to "Kannagara-no-Michi" for which Japan stands. That principle of democracy embodied neither an idea nor a spirit peculiar to or traditional in China but that it represented nothing more or less than Western democracy was repeatedly affirmed by no less a person that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the originator of the Three People's Principles. The China Affair from its very inception, signified the challenge of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the jackal or vanguard of Anglo-American democracy, to Japan, a country founded on the Kodo principle. Accordingly, in fighting the China Affair Japan has, for all practical purposes, been fighting Western democratic countries. In short, the China Affair, by its very nature, partook of the character of a world war or contained in it the germ of a world war. This accounts for the conclusion on September 27, 1940, of the Tripartite Pact between Japan who was fighting democracy in Asia, and Germany and Italy who were fighting democracy in Europe, with a view to concerting action against their common enemies. The Tripartite Pact is, in its essentials, an Alliance of the Powers who have identical views of the world, and not one designed for the furtherance of materialistic interests, as most alliances are. This is clear from the Imperial Rescript issued at the time. The Imperial Rescript sets out by proclaiming that "To enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household is the great injunction, bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors and which We lay to heart day and night," thereby demonstrating that the Tripartite Pact is based fundamentally on the great injunction bequeathed by the Imperial Ancestors or the principle of Japan's national polity. Proceeding, the Imperial Rescript, referring to the stupendous crisis confronting the world, deplores that "endless will be the aggravation of war and confusion, and incalculable the disasters to be inflicted upon mankind." It then expresses the fervent hope that "the cessation of the disturbances and the restoration of peace will be realized as swiftly as possible." For expediting the realization of this hope, the Imperial Rescript says that "Accordingly, We commanded Our Government to deliberate on the matter of mutual assistance and cooperation with the Governments of Germany and Italy which share in the views and aspirations of Our Empire," which resulted in the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact. It was the identity of the views and aspirations held by the three Powers concerned which rendered the conclusion of this Pact possible, and where Germany and Italy share in the views and aspirations of Japan is that they are alike eager to end the hostilities and restore peace as quickly as possible. This implies at the same time their regard for "the great injunction, bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors," which is "to enhance justice on earth and make of the world one household," as is testified eloquently by the general speech and action of the German and Italian leaders. The Tripartite Pact is an alliance of the Powers with the identical views of the world, and it was for this reason that after Japan's declaration of war on December 8, 1941, against democratic United States and Britain to resist their invasion of Asia, Germany and Italy, who were fighting Britain and the Soviet Union, lost no time in declaring war against the United States under the provisions of the Pact.

Inasmuch as the present World War is essentially a conflict between the groups of countries with incompatible views of the world, it is obvious that the form, style, process and issue of the war must be conditioned accordingly. It is thus necessary for us to study the World War in the light of a conflict of the rival views of the world in order to grasp its true significance.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
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JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By **SANTARO**
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

To be born the fourth son of a 100-Koku samurai was not a very fortunate lot from a materialistic viewpoint. His father boasted a proud pedigree which outshone even that of his Lord, Satake; being a descendant of one of the princely sons of the Kwanmu Tenno. And his family had been for generations distinguished for high learning. What with the pride of heraldry, the scholarly tradition which entailed the obligation to give his sons good education and the many mouths to feed, Owada Sachitane was in tantalizing circumstances. If he had known the pseudo-science called eugenics or the practice of birth control, his son, Shokichi (the childhood name of Atsutane) might have been spared the trouble of making the earthly pilgrimage. As it was, the fourth son proved a burden both to his parents and to himself.

Until quite recently there had been a facile Hirata legend to the effect that Shokichi was a step-son and maltreated by the "cruel step-mother" which supposedly was the cause of his running away from his home. It has been dispelled by the fact since revealed that his real mother had lived till he was about 25, that is, for about five years after his decamping. A more likely explanation of the domestic enigma, in my humble opinion, is that as Shokichi had known more than one pair of foster or adopted parents, as he hints in one of his books, he must have developed an emotional complex very much like that of the proverbial step-son. It is a common psychological experience of the world that a child who is early adopted by another family will as a rule learn to love his foster parents better than his real parents and that if such a child returns to his old home after some years he will experience some difficulty in adjusting himself to the ethical atmosphere of the old home, even suspecting that he is less loved by his parents than his other brothers and sisters, which oftener than not is justified. Such evidently was the case with Shokichi who, as he later writes, "had been tossed from one family to another."

Age of Free Learning

Yet it is easy to surmise that his desertion of his native home was prompted by other and more subtle causes than mere "family reasons." When five or six years old, he was first taught Chinese classics, but in his tenth year (1786) he was put under the tutorship of his uncle, a physician, to learn medicine. His name, Shokichi, was at once changed to Genpaku with its doctor-like sound. It was evident that he was adopted by his uncle's family, and was "ordained," as it were, as a future doctor to succeed to his uncle's name and calling.

Now consider the mentality of a restless keen-witted, ambitious boy in whom the audacious temper of adventure throbbed; and the spirit of the age and the conditions of the country about which we have already said something. Could he remain content to pursue the circumscribed paths of medical learning with a view ultimately to becoming a provincial doctor? The lure of free learning was very great. The horizon of knowledge was spreading wonderfully, marvelously. More than 60 years had passed since the official ban on foreign books was lifted, and the so-called "rangaku" (Dutch learning, that is, Western culture), though taboo in his little province, was fast spreading among certain sections of the rising generation, and the Kubota clan had a certain historical tradition, not unconnected with foreign learning, which, though more than a century old, could not have been altogether forgotten.

A Serious 'Crime'

However, the real inwardness of his motive must remain a mystery forever. It must suffice to state bare facts. On January 8, 1795, Shokichi, 19 years old, wrote a letter, addressed to his parents, and left his home. There was an old tradition that one who became missing on January 8th would never return home. The fact of his having deliberately or by chance selected this fateful day was significant; he was determined evidently, to quote from a heroic stanza, "never to return home till he made a name in the world."

For a samurai's son to quit his home in the way he did was a very serious thing, a "crime," sometimes punished with death. For sons of samurai, together with their father, were bound with the ties of loyalty to their clan master, and had the obligation in emergency to serve their province with the sword, so that for them to leave their home without the special permission or understanding of their lord was an act of disloyal desertion, and such deserters were rightly "excommunicated," or banished forever, so that their relatives, even parents were forbidden to communicate with them in any way whatever. Shokichi had burned his bridges behind him, and no wonder that so much speculation has been indulged in about his motive for his extraordinary deed.

In Yedo

Shokichi had one ryo (about ¥50), given him by his younger brother to whom therefore he had confined his secret or who "understood" him when and why he set out on this "illegal" trip Yedo-ward. It was a journey which took at least 20 days, even 30 days, to cover, traveling on foot over mountains, across bridgeless rivers. The money was soon spent, and he had to beg for food and lodging and to overcome many physical hardships till, when he came almost within earshot of the Shogun's capital, he had to cross another big river—probably the Tone—and not having the wherewithal to pay the ferryman, he begged the favor of free passage and only received an insulting answer, coupled with a talk about the "regulations." Thereupon he stripped himself and tying up his clothing and two swords round his head, began to swim across the river. The boatman, alarmed at his rash act, called after him to come back as he would let him board free. "No, thanks," he roared. "No favor from a pig like you, even if I get drowned!"

His indomitable courage showed itself when, arriving in the great city, alone, friendless, without cash to buy food, he became a wagon-pusher, which was not far removed from a coolie. This work as regular occupation existed in Tokyo in the young days of the writer. A number of brawny fellows stood at the foot of Kudan and other broad slopes who would help wagoners and rikishamen, pushing the vehicles up from behind. Atsutane, for ought we know, might have been an originator of this peculiar vocation. After a while he "advanced" to be

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Chungking's Status

To the Editor:

Trying desperately to present to the world a united front, and trying to show the world that their aims and objectives are closely interwoven, the so-called United Nations have yet to satisfactorily explain the status of Chungking. That ever-present puzzle is being outrageously ignored by the leaders of America, Britain and Russia.

A close survey of the British and American leaders and their activities serves as an indication of the actual state of affairs in the anti-Axis camp. Looking at what these people do and say every day, it becomes all too clear, that in the end, in the final analysis, they are trying so desperately to justify themselves with their people, and trying so desperately to queil the daily mounting suspicion and doubts, that the matter of Chungking is being suppressed in the process.

But what is going on in the anti-Axis camp that such a problem should exist? Let us look at it for a moment this way.

Outwardly, every effort is being made to give the impression that the war is about to terminate in the very near future. The situation, however, is far from having reached a stage where post-war issues can be discussed for any practical purpose. Prime Minister Churchill himself said before Parliament that it would be dangerous to bear any hope that the hardship of war will see an end in the near future. Churchill confesses that the British nation must be prepared to carry on the fight for another two or three years before it can bring Germany to its knees.

Under such circumstances, the only possible objective in talking of an era of peace would be for the sole purpose of sustaining the war-weary morale of the masses within the anti-Axis camp as a desperate means of preventing a collapse from within. And the tragic thing about this is that Britain and America are by no means agreed on this issue.

The United States clings to the Atlantic Charter as its primary guide in the matter of post-war adjustments; Britain, on the other hand, feels sure that Britain should take the lead and that Britain should continue in the dominating role as the master of Europe. Churchill considers the Soviet Union and the United States secondary; Roosevelt, on the other hand, feels that Churchill is over-emphasizing Britain's role as the leading factor in dictating post-war policies. Completely ignored in these discussions is Chungking, an integral unit of the anti-Axis camp.

If the United Nations feel sure that they will win the war on both fronts, they are surely not making the right arrangements for post-war adjustments if they leave Chungking out. In dealing with the East, Chungking must play a heavy part. Who would know how to deal with the East better than someone of the East?

And Chungking is hopeful about the "Pacific-first or Europe-first" issue, noticing that public opinion in America differs from that in Britain to quite some extent. While Britain proclaims that the first task is to defeat Germany, America thinks it should concentrate on Japan first. This, Chungking leaders feel, must mean that very soon America will really get behind Chungking and push. But what these Chungking leaders do not go into very thoroughly is the fact that such talk in the United States is the natural follow-up to the series of reverse suffered by the United States in the Pacific. These Chungking leaders also overlook the mess in which the Big-Three are concerned. Russia's requirements are clear-cut and definite: control of the Baltic States, restoration of the old Bessarabian territory and control over the Eastern half of Poland. The United States opposes this on the basis of the guarantee of racial self-determination as set forth in the Atlantic Charter. England, though afraid of Bolshevik Europe, is forced to aquiesce for the time being in the face of the immediate issue of subjugating Germany.

Perhaps Chiang Kai-shek is willing to wait until all this is over before making his play. Perhaps he may have other plans that no one has been told of. But all in all, we find the Chungking regime of China, allegedly fighting for the integrity and freedom of China, cast in the thankless role of fighting the Anglo-American cause in the Orient. And yet, Chungking has not even a seat reserved at the conference table for mapping out a new world in the event of an anti-Axis victory.

S. K.

May 6